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Handbook

of the

George Washington Appreciation Course

for the

TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE BIRTH OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

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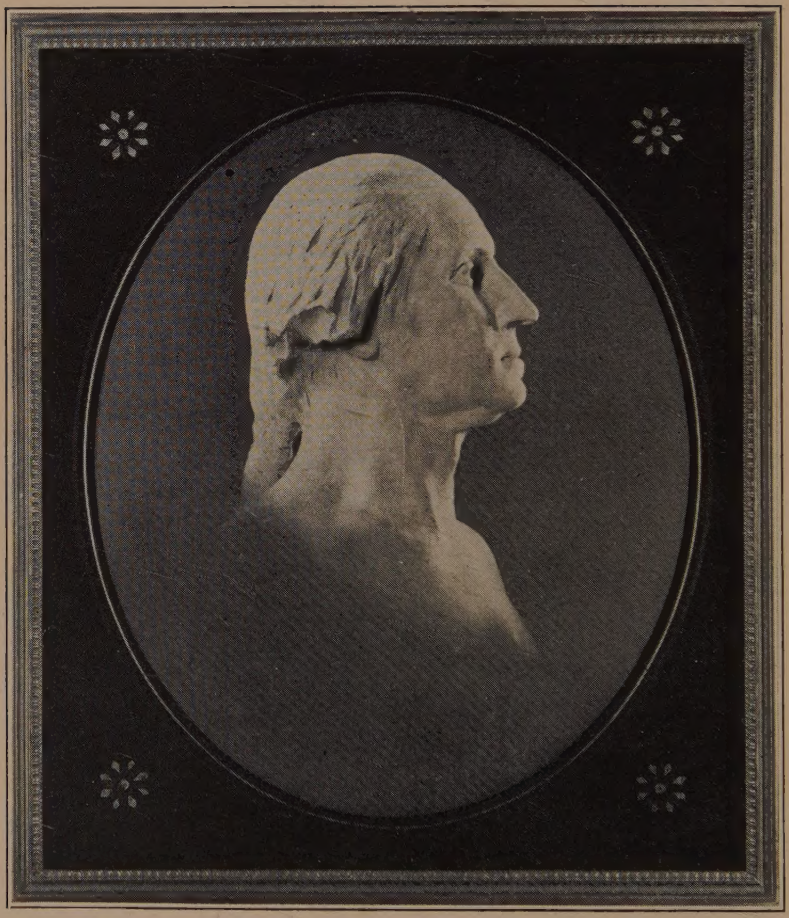

GEORGE WASHINGTON

From a photograph of the famous Houdon bust at Mount Vernon

Official portrait of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission

WASHINGTON AND OUR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

By CHARLES W. ELIOT

And what shall I say in behalf of the three hundred thousand teachers of the United States? They deserve some mention to-day. None of them are rich or famous; most of them are poor, retiring, and unnoticed; but it is they who are building a perennial monument to Washington. It is they who give him a million-tongued fame. They make him live again in the young hearts of successive generations, and fix his image there as the American ideal of a public servant.

It is through the schools and colleges of the country and the national literature that the heroes of any people win lasting renown; and it is through the same agencies that a nation is molded into the likeness of its heroes. This local commemoration of one great event in the life of Washington and of the United States is well; but it is as nothing compared with the incessant memorial of him which the schools and colleges of the country maintained from generation to generation. I have mentioned only the pupils and teachers now in school and college; but all the generations for a hundred years past have sounded the praise of this Virginia country gentleman, and countless generations to come will swell the loud acclaim. What a reward is Washington's! What an influence is his, and will be! One mind and will transfused by sympathetic instruction into millions; one character, a standard for millions; one life a pattern for all public men, teaching what greatness is, and what the pathway to undying fame.

"Our Schools and Colleges"; in *Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of George Washington,* p. 379 (Response to toast, April 30, 1889, New York).

RESOLUTION OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES ESTABLISHING THE NATIONAL COMMISSION

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby established a commission to be known as the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington (hereinafter referred to as the commission) and to be composed of nineteen commissioners, as follows:

The President of the United States; presiding officer of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, ex-officio: Eight persons to be appointed by the President of the United States; four Senators by the President pro tempore of the Senate; and four Representatives by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Commission shall serve without compensation and shall select a chairman from among their number.

That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of $10,000 to be expended by the Commission in accordance with the provisions of this resolution.

That it shall be the duty of the commissioners, after promulgating to the American people an address relative to the reason of its creation and of its purpose, to prepare a plan or plans and a program for the signalizing of the event, to commemorate which they are brought into being; and to give due and proper consideration to any plan or plans which may be submitted to them; and to take such steps as may be necessary in the coordination and correlation of plans prepared by state commissions, or by bodies created under appointment by the governors of the respective states and by representative civic bodies; and if the participation of other nations in the commemoration be deemed advisable, to communicate with governments of such nations.

That when the Commission shall have approved of a plan of celebration, then it shall submit for their consideration and approval such plan or plans, in so far as it or they may relate to fine arts, to the Commission of Fine Arts, in Washington, for their approval, and in accordance with statutory requirements.

That the Commission, after selecting a chairman and a vice chairman from among their numbers, may employ a secretary and such other assistants as may be needed for clerical work connected with the duties of the Commission and may also engage the services of expert advisors;

and may fix their respective compensations within the amount appropriated for such purposes.

The commissioners shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be paid their actual and necessary traveling, hotel, and other expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties, out of the amount appropriated.

The Commission shall on or before the 4th of March, 1925, make a report to the Congress, in order that enabling legislation may be enacted.

That the Commission hereby created shall expire within two years after the expiration of the celebration, December 31, 1932.

This joint resolution shall take effect immediately.

Approved, December 2, 1924.

A Good Example the Best Instruction

Creation and Purpose: The George Washington Bicentennial Commission was created by a joint resolution of the Congress of the United States, approved December 2, 1924, to study and recommend a proper celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington.

First Address: In pursuance of a provision in the resolution of Congress that an address be delivered to the American people on the significance of the event, it was fitting that the address should be delivered by the person most powerful in the affairs of the Nation at the time the resolution was passed, President Calvin Coolidge.

A few extracts from that comprehensive address follow:

"My fellow Americans: On the 22d day of February, 1932, America will Celebrate the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington. Wherever there are those who love ordered liberty, they may well join in the observance of that event. Although he belongs to us, yet by being a great American he became a great world figure. It is but natural that here under the shadow of the stately monument rising to his memory, in the Capital City bearing his name, the country made independent by his military genius, and the Republic established by his statesmanship, should already begin preparations to proclaim the immortal honor in which we hold the Father of our Country. . . .

"It is greatly to be hoped that out of the studies pursued and the investigations made a more broad and comprehensive understanding and a more complete conception of Washington, the man, and his relation to all that is characteristic of American life may be secured. It was to be expected that he would be idealized by his countrymen. His living at a time when there were scanty reports in the public press, coupled with the inclination of early biographers, resulted in a rather imaginary character being created in response to the universal desire to worship his memory. The facts of his life were of record, but were not easily accessible. While many excellent books, often scholarly and eloquent, have been written about him, the temptation has been so strong to represent him as an heroic figure composed of superlatives that the real man among men, the human being subjected to the trials and temptations common to all mortals, has been too much obscured and forgotten. When we regard him in this character and have revealed to us the judgment with which he met his problems, we shall all the more understand and revere his true greatness. No great mystery surrounds him; he never

relied on miracles. But he was a man endowed with what has been called uncommon common sense, with tireless industry, with a talent for taking infinite pains, and with a mind able to understand the universal and eternal problems of mankind. . . .

"We all share in the benefits which accrued from the independence he won and the free Republic he did so much to establish. We need a diligent comprehension and understanding of the great principles of government which he wrought out, but we shall also secure a wide practical advantage if we go beyond this record, already so eloquently expounded, and consider him also as a man of affairs. It was in this field that he developed that executive ability which he later displayed in the camp and in the council chamber.

"It ought always to be an inspiration to the young people of the country to know that from earliest youth Washington showed a disposition to make the most of his opportunities. He was diligently industrious—a most admirable and desirable, if seemingly uninteresting, trait. His father, who had been educated in England, died when his son was 11 years old. His mother had but moderate educational advantages. There were no great incentives to learning in Virginia in 1732, and the facilities for acquiring knowledge were still meager. The boy might well have grown up with very little education, but his eager mind and indomitable will led him to acquire learning and information despite the handicaps surrounding him. . . .

"Washington has come to personify the American Republic. He presided over the convention that framed our Constitution. The weight of his great name was the deciding factor in securing its adoption by the States. These results could never have been secured had it not been recognized that he would be the first President. When we realize what it meant to take 13 distracted colonies, impoverished, envious, and hostile, and weld them into an orderly federation under the authority of a central government, we can form some estimate of the influence of this great man. But when we go further and remember that the Government which he did so much to bring into being not only did not falter when he retired from its administration, but, withstanding every assault, has constantly grown stronger with the passage of time and has been found adequate to meet the needs of nearly 120,000,000 people occupying half a continent and constituting the greatest power the world has ever known, we can judge something of the breadth and soundness of his statesmanship.

"We have seen many soldiers who have left behind them little but the memory of their conflicts; but among all the victors the power to establish among a great people a form of self-government which the test of experience has shown will endure was bestowed upon Washington, and Washington alone. Many others have been able to destroy. He was able to construct. That he had around him many great minds does not detract from his glory. His was the directing spirit without which there would have been no independence, no Union, no Constitution, and no Republic. His ways were the ways of truth. He built for eternity. His influence grows. His stature increases with the increasing years. In wisdom of action, in purity of character, he stands alone. We can not yet estimate him. We can only indicate our reverence for him and thank the Divine Providence which sent him to serve and inspire his fellow men."

CONGRESSIONAL RESOLUTION INVITING PARTICIPATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES

WHEREAS the joint resolution of Congress approved December 2, 1924, created the United States Commission for the celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, composed of 19 commissioners as follows: [with names] . . . : Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States earnestly and respectfully invites the full cooperation of the legislatures and the chief executives of the respective States and territories of the United States in the execution of the joint resolution of Congress creating the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington in such manner as may seem to them most fitting, to the end that the Bicentennial anniversary of the birth of him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen"—the pioneer, the soldier, the statesman, the husbandman, the exemplar of American citizenship, George Washington, may be commemorated in the year 1932 in such manner that future generations of American citizens may live according to the example and precepts of his exalted life and character and thus perpetuate the American Republic; and be it further

Resolved, That an engrossed copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the Clerk of the House of Representatives to the presiding officers of the Senate and House of Representatives of the legislature and to the chief executive of each State and Territory of the United States.

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THE HANDBOOK

Purpose.—The United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission is planning to celebrate in 1932 the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington in keeping with the motive expressed by Congress, "that future generations of American citizens may live according to the example and precepts of his exalted life and character and thus perpetuate the American Republic."

To aid the teachers of the United States in their participation in the Nation-Wide Celebration this *Appreciation Course* of the life, history, and achievements of George Washington and the period in which he lived has been prepared in Handbook form.

It has been truly said: "You can not compel good American citizenship. If anything must be compulsory let it be the furnishing of proper educational opportunities." With this thought in mind, the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission is issuing this Handbook for the teachers of the Nation.

Contents.—This Handbook points out the outstanding events and achievements in the life of George Washington, the period in which he lived, and the heritage he left to our Nation. Emphasis is also placed upon the city of Washington, D. C., the Nation's Capital, and the inspiration to be gained from a study of it. It furnishes authentic material regarding "The Father of His Country."

Material.—The two main sources of information prepared by the Commission to be used with this Handbook are:

1. Forty-eight Papers on the subjects in the 12 *George Washington Programs* which are issued in a series of 12 Pamphlets. The list of *Selected Books Relating to George Washington* used as authority for these Papers is found on pages 9-12 of the *Pamphlet of Programs* issued separately.

2. Sixteen Pamphlets of the series *Honor to George Washington and Reading About George Washington.* Selected authorities are listed in each Pamphlet.

This material is furnished free and may be obtained by addressing THE UNITED STATES GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION, Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

Reference is made also to many current histories and biographies. Many quotations are included, as it may be difficult in some schools to supply reference books in sufficient numbers for all students. It will be found, however, that much can be supplied by the instructor and student, for, as Calvin Coolidge says, "the subject [of Washington]

never seems to be exhausted." As the course is pursued, many opportunities will appear in which to enrich the study through the creative results of further research by the teacher and the class.

Name.—This publication is called a Handbook, as it is more than a syllabus or a course of study. It is hoped that it may serve as a suggestive guide to those who carry on the work outlined in the George Washington Appreciation Course.

GENERAL OBJECTIVES AND AIMS

General Objectives

Development of an American consciousness of the George Washington Bicentennial.

Focusing of an active Nation-wide interest in the life and achievements of George Washington.

Proper interpretation and application of a higher conception of American citizenship.

Specific Aims

1. To present the historical facts in the life of George Washington.
2. To give a knowledge of the vision, power, and leadership of George Washington and of his ideals of faith, loyalty, and courage.
3. To assist students to acquire an understanding of the problems that confronted our national growth and the active participation of George Washington in solving those problems.
4. To interpret the history of Washington's time in such a way that the student-teachers may be inspired to develop the spirit of George Washington in their pupils so as to enable them to apply his principles to situations as they arise.
5. To instill in the hearts of the students an appreciation of the contributions made by George Washington to his own period and to posterity.
6. To stimulate a desire in the student-teachers to serve the Community, State, and Nation as an expression of their gratitude for the services rendered by George Washington, the Father of His Country.
7. To increase and perpetuate a living *George Washington Americanism* in the hearts of the American people.
8. To emphasize the significance of the Federal Constitution, respect for the Flag of the United States of America, and a love of our Country.

9. To inspire the students with a desire to visit the shrines of George Washington.
10. To encourage a continuation of the study of George Washington and his writings.

SUGGESTED COURSES

Residence

This course includes a study of the outlined work for credit toward graduation.

Correspondence

This course is for those who can not be in residence at teacher-training institutions but desire the knowledge and credit. This may be carried on individually or in study groups.

Historic Travel

This course includes trips to Washington, the Nation's Capital, to be arranged by the school authorities. It may be a continuation of the residence or correspondence, or offered as a separate unit of work. Neither residence nor correspondence course is necessarily a prerequisite.

Radio

George Washington School of the Air. This course may be conducted by extension divisions of institutions of learning wherever broadcasting facilities permit. It may include the formation in communities of study groups who can not do residence work, or may be carried on through educational and patriotic societies. It is not designed for school credit. The Commission will furnish to schools and extension divisions certificates of recognition to be given to those who take the radio work.

SUGGESTED TIME REQUIREMENT

The outlined course, *George Washington Appreciation,* is suggested for study beginning the school year 1931-32. It is urged that the course be offered in every quarter or semester of 1932 commemorating the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, and then be established as a part of the curriculum. The *Course* is outlined for a period of twelve weeks, but may be given in six or eight weeks with intensive study and double periods.

The amount of time which should be given during the twelve weeks to the various units will be determined by the individual educational institutions.

SULGRAVE MANOR, ENGLAND

Ancestral Home of George Washington

UNIT I

THE SETTING FOR THE COURSE

(Brief Outline)

I. BACKGROUND—Knowledge of the Historical and Geographical Conditions Relating to the Colonies at the Birth of George Washington, 1732.

A. Relation of Geography and History.

B. Colonial America at the End of Period of New Colonization with the Founding of Georgia in 1732.

1. Effect of Geographic Conditions on the Settlement of the Colonies.
   a. New England.
   b. Middle Section.
   c. South.
2. Population.
   a. *Race Conditions in the Colonies.*
3. Industrial Development.
   a. *Conditions of Colonial Business.*
4. Political Development.
5. Social Development.
6. Intercolonial Relations.
7. Virginia a Typical Southern Colony.
   a. Comparison of Virginia with Colonies of the Other Sections.
   b. Causes of Its Prominence.

II. STUDY OF MAPS OF THIS PERIOD.

NOTE: *Topics in italics are titles of 48 papers in a series of 12 George Washington Programs and the parts of the Honor to George Washington series of 16 pamphlets issued by the George Washington Bicentennial Commission.*

UNIT I

THE SETTING FOR THE COURSE

(Development)

I. BACKGROUND—Knowledge of the Historical and Geographical Conditions Relating to the Colonies at the Birth of George Washington, 1732.

To know George Washington, we must first of all know the society in which he was born and brought up. (Lodge, Henry C.—*George Washington* (*American Statesmen*), Vol. I, p. 15.)

A. Relation of Geography and History.

The most important geographical fact in the past history of the United States has been their location on the Atlantic opposite Europe; and the most important geographical fact in lending a distinctive character to their future history will probably be their location on the Pacific opposite Asia. . . .

History shows us by repeated instances that the geographical conditions most favorable for the early development of a people are such as secure to it a certain amount of isolation. . . .

Of the three leading colonizing nations which came to North America from Europe, one appropriated the only part of this continent which could afford geographic isolation in any way approximating that which it had enjoyed in Europe. That people were the English. At the end of the first century of permanent settlement they found themselves in possession of a narrow strip of coast, shut off from the interior of the country by an almost unbroken mountain wall. Sea and watershed drew their boundary lines and constituted at the same time their frontier defenses. Only one border was really open, that to the south along the Spanish possessions in Florida. The English were therefore in a naturally defined area, isolated enough to lend them the protection and cohesion which colonial life so much needs, affording the long line of coast which could give to this maritime people its most favorable environment, large enough for growth and strength, but small enough to secure concentration and to guard against the evils of excessive expansion. (Semple, Ellen Churchill—*American History and Its Geographic Conditions*, pp. 1, 36-37.)

B. Colonial America at the End of Period of New Colonization with the Founding of Georgia in 1732.

> The English colonies in America lay very tranquil in 1732, the year in which Washington was born. It fell in a season betweentimes, when affairs lingered, as if awaiting a chance. (Wilson, Woodrow—*George Washington*, p. 4.)
>
> Each of the English colonies that lay along the Atlantic coast in the middle of the eighteenth century had its own individuality and its own peculiarities. (McLaughlin, Andrew C.—*History of the American Nation*, p. 112.)

1. Effect of Geographic Conditions on the Settlement of the Colonies.
   a. New England.
   b. Middle Section.
   c. South.

> Hemmed in thus by the mountains, for the first one hundred and fifty years of their occupancy the English settlers were limited to the tide-water region of the Atlantic coast. This seaboard country presented in its different portions different aspects, which had a corresponding effect upon the colonists. In New England the lowland belt is only from fifty to eighty miles wide; but it gradually broadens as it continues southward, till in the Carolinas the mountains are two hundred and fifty miles back from the sea. The area adapted to settlement was therefore more extensive in the South than in the North. (Semple, Ellen Churchill—*American History and Its Geographic Conditions*, pp. 42-43.)

   d. References.
      Brigham, Albert P.—*Geographic Influences in American History*, chs. i-iii.
      Semple, Ellen Churchill—*American History and Its Geographic Conditions*, ch. iii (The Influence of the Appalachian Barrier upon Colonial History).

2. Population.

> The population of 1,370,000 people [in 1750] occupied a space which in 1920 furnished homes for more than 40,000,000. (Hart, Albert B.—*Formation of the Union*, p. 5.)
>
> The population, amounting to about 1,500,000 in 1760, was heterogeneous, though mainly English in

New England and New Jersey. In Pennsylvania the Germans and Scotch-Irish were especially numerous, and they pushed to the frontier and then spread south through Shenandoah Valley into the back country of the Carolinas, where they were separated from the lower settlements geographically, socially, and economically. This frontier element existed in all the colonies and was of importance in colonial development. It stood usually for natural rights as superior to vested ones, and towards the more settled portion of each colony as the colony as a whole did towards English control. (Matteson, David M.—*Epitome of United States History*, p. 351.)

The builders of new worlds are usually men of courage, enterprise and independence, with a spirit of conquest in their veins which craves an outlet, and the English colonials were largely recruited from this class. (Hill, Frederick T.—*Washington—The Man of Action*, p. 4.)

a. Race Conditions in the Colonies—*Honor to George Washington*, No. 15 (*Race Elements in Washington's Time*), Part I.

b. References.

Jernegan, Marcus W.—*The American Colonies*, ch. xii (Population and Immigration Problems, 1689-1750).

Wilson, Woodrow—*George Washington*, ch. i (In Washington's Day).

3. Industrial Development.

We live in a period of great cities, rapid communication, vast and varied business interests, enormous diversity of occupation, great industries. . . . We transport ourselves to the Virginia of Washington's boyhood, and find a people without cities or towns, with no means of communication except what was afforded by rivers and wood roads; . . .

Once a fortnight a mail crawled down from the North, and once a month another crept on to the South. (Lodge, Henry C.—*George Washington* (*American Statesmen*), Vol. I, pp. 16, 18.)

a. Conditions of Colonial Business—*Honor to George Washington*, No. 12 (*Washington the Business Man*), Part I.

b. References.

Coman, Katherine—*Industrial History of the United States,* ch. iii (Industrial Development under British Control).

Hart, Albert B.—*American History Told by Contemporaries,* Vol. II, ch. xiii (Commerce and Currency).

Jernegan, Marcus W.—*The American Colonies,* ch. x (Political and Commercial Policy of England towards the Colonies).

4. Political Development.

> In essence, all the colonies of all three groups had the same form of government. In each there was an elective legislature; in each the suffrage was very limited; . . . The legislative branch was composed in almost all cases of two houses; the lower house was elective, and by its control over money bills it frequently forced the passage of measures unacceptable to the co-ordinate house. This latter, except in a few cases, was a small body appointed by the governor, and had the functions of an executive council as well as of an upper house. The governor was a third part of the legislature in so far as he chose to exercise his veto power. The only other limitation on the legislative power of the assemblies was the general proviso that no act "was to be contrary to the law of England, but agreeable thereto," which could be enforced by a veto by the British government. . . . The governor's chief power was that of appointment, although the assemblies strove to deprive them of it by electing treasurers and other executive officers. He had also the prestige of his little court, and was able to form at least a small party of adherents. As a representative of the home government he was the object of suspicion and defiance. As the receiver and dispenser of annoying fees, he was likely to be unpopular; and wherever it could do so, the assembly made him feel his dependence upon it for his salary. (Hart, Albert B.—*Formation of the Union,* pp. 15-16.)

a. Reference.

Jernegan, Marcus W.—*The American Colonies,* ch. xi (Constitutional and Political Development of the Colonies, 1689-1750).

5. Social Development.

The New England colonies differed somewhat from one another in their social, industrial, and political makeup; but on the whole they were much alike, while they presented many sharp contrasts to the colonists of the South. (McLaughlin, Andrew C.—*History of the American Nation,* p. 118.)

The only professional men were the clergy, for the lawyers were few, . . . while the physicians were still fewer. . . . The great planters were the men who owned, ruled, and guided Virginia. (Lodge, Henry C.—*George Washington* (*American Statesmen*), Vol. I, p. 21.)

a. Reference.

Jernegan, Marcus W.—*The American Colonies,* ch. xv (Social Development).

6. Intercolonial Relations.

Intercolonial relations were mainly controversial, boundaries being the chief dispute. Social and economic differences were many: spirit of settlement in the various colonies and local pride; general democratic tendency in the North and the growth of a plantation aristocracy in the South; diversity of interests in the North and lack of it in the South; causes and results of local government; social diversity; the Puritan social survivals in New England and the lighter ethical attitude elsewhere. The common sentiment was the result of dangers from without and the inheritance of rights as Englishmen. (Matteson, David M.—*Epitome of United States History,* p. 352.)

a. Reference.

Greene, E. B.—*Provincial America* (*American Nation,* Vol. VI), chs. xvi-xviii.

7. Virginia a Typical Southern Colony.

No single influence molded the life of the colony of Virginia. The beginnings in a wilderness are never easy. But this was no such land to struggle with as the Puritan found. Its climate was genial, its virgin soils were rich, and the battle with the winter's cold did not consume the energies that were sorely needed in other ways. (Brigham, Albert P.—*Geographic Influences in American History,* p. 75.)

There was but one center of social life in Vir-

ginia: at Williamsburg, the village capital, where the Governor had his "palace," . . . (Wilson, Woodrow—*George Washington,* p. 6.)

The large Virginia plantation was a small community almost sufficient unto itself. (McLaughlin, Andrew C.—*History of the American Nation,* p. 116.)

Virginians stayed at home, and sought and welcomed the rare stranger at their gates as if they were well aware that they were entertaining angels. (Lodge, Henry C.—*George Washington* (*American Statesmen*), Vol. I, p. 20.)

a. Comparison of Virginia with Colonies of the Other Sections.
   (1) Size.
   (2) Population.
   (3) Government.
   (4) Commerce.
   (5) Social Life.

b. Causes of Its Prominence.

II. Study of Maps of This Period.

A. Reference.
   Fox, Dixon R.—*Harper's Atlas of American History.*

Virginia, 1738

BIRTHPLACE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

Wakefield, as rebuilt by The Wakefield National Memorial Association

UNIT II

Early Life of George Washington

(*Brief Outline*)

I. Birth—Time and Place.

A. 1732, February 22 new style (February 11 old style) —George Washington was born at the estate between Bridges Creek and Popes Creek, then known as Bridges Creek Estate, later called "Wakefield."

II. Family.

A. Parents.

1. His Father, Augustine.
   a. *Paternal Ancestry.*
   b. *Family Name of Washington.*
   c. *Genealogical Table.*
2. His Mother, Mary Ball.
   a. *Maternal Ancestry.*
   b. *Mary Ball in Early Life.*

B. Relatives.

1. *Brothers, Sisters, Nieces, and Nephews.*
2. *Stepchildren and Stepgrandchildren.*

III. Boyhood.

A. Activities.

1. Home.
   a. Location of the Homes.
   b. *Birthplace and Early History of Wakefield and Mount Vernon.*
   c. *Mount Vernon.*
   d. *Washington Homestead on the Rappahannock River.*
   e. *Mary Ball Washington as Wife and Mother.*
2. School.
   a. *The Boyhood of George Washington.*
   b. *Washington's Rules of Civility.*
3. Social and Religious.
   a. *Social Life of Childhood Home.*
   b. Religious Life of Childhood Home.
      1. *Inherited Religious Attitude.*
      2. *George Washington the Son.*

IV. Significant Dates.

Note: *Topics in italics are titles of 48 papers in a series of 12 George Washington Programs and the parts of the Honor to George Washington series of 16 pamphlets issued by the George Washington Bicentennial Commission.*

UNIT II

Early Life of George Washington

(Development)

I. Birth—Time and Place.

A. 1732, February 22 new style (February 11 old style) —George Washington was born at the estate between Bridges Creek and Popes Creek, then known as Bridges Creek Estate, later called "Wakefield."

Washington stands at the commencement of a new era, as well as at the head of the New World. (Webster, Daniel—"The Character of Washington," *Works* (1853 ed.), Vol. I, p. 221.) (Speech, Washington, D. C., February 22, 1832.)

II. Family.

A. Parents.

1. His Father, Augustine.

a. Paternal Ancestry—Program One (*Family Relationships of George Washington*), No. 2.

The story of the ancestors of George Washington tells of their descent from about 1183 and of the positions of the English family at various periods.

b. Family Name of Washington—Derivations and Changes—Program One (*Family Relationships of George Washington*), No. 1.

George Washington's name is found in English records as early as seven and a half centuries ago. It is of Saxon origin and came from the name of a village. After many changes it became the Washington we know.

c. Genealogical Table—*Honor to George Washington*, No. 14 (*Washington's Home and Fraternal Life*), Part III.

2. His Mother, Mary Ball.

a. Maternal Ancestry—Program One (*Family Relationships of George Washington*), No. 3.

George Washington's maternal ancestry is almost as historic as the Washingtons. The Ball family is represented in England by many branches. His mother's forebears were democratic in principle and of strong religious bent.

b. Mary Ball in Early Life—Program Four (*The Mother of George Washington*), No. 1.

Mary Ball was of honorable ancestry. Early orphaned, her mother's will placed her and her property in the care of George Eskridge as guardian. She was known as the "Rose of Epping Forest" and the "Belle of the Northern Neck."

B. Relatives.

1. Brothers, Sisters, Nieces, and Nephews—Program One (*Family Relationships of George Washington*), No. 4.

George Washington was well supplied with relatives. He had two stepbrothers, three brothers, one sister, at least twenty-two nephews and nieces, two stepchildren, four stepgrandchildren. The story of his relations with them makes interesting reading.

2. Stepchildren and Stepgrandchildren—Program One (*Family Relationships of George Washington*), No. 5.

Washington cannot really be understood by one who is unfamiliar with his family relations, with the hospitable habits of Virginia—visiting back and forth, hunting (of which Washington was very fond), horse racing, plays of a traveling theatrical troupe, drives to church and church services, weddings and merry-makings, state dinners at Mount Vernon, and visits of hosts of friends from America and Europe who were hospitably received. (Hart, Albert B.—*George Washington* (*Reading with a Purpose*, No. 42), p. 13.)

III. Boyhood.

A. Activities.

1. Home.

a. Location of the Homes.

Above Popes Creek in Bridges Creek Estate, now Wakefield.

At Epsewasson, the Estate later called Mount Vernon, on the Potomac near Little Hunting Creek.

Washington Homestead on the Rappahannock River.

b. Birthplace and Early History of Wakefield and Mount Vernon—Program Two (*Homes of George Washington*), No. 1.

George Washington was born at Bridges Creek estate, later called Wakefield, February 22, 1732. Three years later the family moved away.

c. Mount Vernon—Program Two (*Homes of George Washington*), No. 2.

At Epsewasson, renamed Mount Vernon, George Washington lived in childhood. It became his property after his brother's death. There he lived for over 50 years. It was the first home in America in his lifetime as it is the first shrine in the United States today.

d. Washington Homestead on the Rappahannock River—Program Two (*Homes of George Washington*), No. 3.

The Rappahannock River homestead was the one home purchased by George Washington's father. There he died in 1743. George's mother resided there until the Revolution.

e. Mary Ball Washington as Wife and Mother—Program Four (*The Mother of George Washington*), No. 2.

The care-free, hospital life of the Virginia planters prevailed at the homes of the Washingtons at Popes Creek, at Little Hunting Creek, and on the Rappahannock during the life of Augustine Washington, but this changed at his death.

2. School.

a. The Boyhood of George Washington—Program Three (*Youth and Manhood of George Washington*), No. 1.

Strong, zestful, and ambitious, Washington was a leader of his mates. An expert surveyor, largely self-educated, he secured the patronage of Lord Fairfax.

b. Washington's Rules of Civility—Program Three (*Youth and Manhood of George Washington*), No. 1.

Among the hundreds of volumes of Washington Manuscripts in the Library of Congress, two contain the school exercises of George Washington, written before he had reached the age of sixteen years. . . . The second book begins with legal forms, . . . The remaining ten pages of the second book are occupied by one hundred and ten "Rules of Civility and Decent Behaviour in Company and Conver-

sation," about which much has been written and little is known. These maxims were so fully exemplified in George Washington's life that biographers have regarded them as formative influences in the development of his character.

During the days before mere hero worship had given place to understanding and comprehension of the fineness of Washington's character, of his powerful influence among men, and of the epoch-making nature of the issues he so largely shaped, it was assumed that Washington himself composed the maxims, or at least that he compiled them. It is a satisfaction to find that his consideration for others, his respect for and deference to those deserving such treatment, his care of his own body and tongue, and even his reverence for his Maker, all were early inculcated in him by precepts which were the common practice in decent society the world over. These very maxims had been in use in France for a century and a half, and in England for a century, before they were set as a task for the schoolboy Washington. . . .

A comparison of texts furnishes proof positive that the Maxims copied by George Washington came from the Hawkins version, and not from the French. The doubts thrown on the Hawkins work because of the author's youth are unfounded. . . .

The open questions are: who condensed, and arranged as exercises in writing, the Hawkins Maxims; and, second, who taught George Washington penmanship by the use of them?

In any event, and whoever the teacher, it was the Hawkins English version and not the French version that was the source of the rules Washington copied. Is it not probable that the Hawkins book was one of those compilations that "no gentleman's library could be without," notwithstanding the fact that no such title appears in the catalogue of the library of William Byrd, of Westover, reputed to have been the finest in the Colonies? Is it not possible that either Washington's father or one of his half-brothers, all three of whom were educated in England, brought back a copy of one of the Hawkins editions? . . .

Here, then, is the conclusion of the whole matter as it now stands: The Rules of Civility were composed originally, or compiled, and published in

France, by the Jesuits, about 1595; they were translated into English by Francis Hawkins about 1640, and passed through no fewer than eleven editions down to 1672. From the Hawkins book the one hundred and ten Rules written by Washington were selected, simplified and arranged by some person at present unknown. One copy came into the hands of George Washington, who from it wrote out the manuscript that is among the Washington Papers purchased from the family by Congress in 1834 and 1849, and held in the Department of State until 1903, when they were transferred to the Library of Congress. (Moore, Charles—*George Washington's Rules of Civility and Decent Behaviour In Company and Conversation*, pp. ix-xiv.)

3. Social and Religious.

a. Social Life of Childhood Home—Program Nine (*Social Life of George Washington*), No. 1.

Grounded in social amenities by his mother in the simplicity of her widow's farm house, George Washington gained additional social training in the hospitable social activities of the homes of his married brothers and their neighbors.

b. Religious Life of Childhood Home.

(1) Inherited Religious Attitude—Program Seven (*George Washington The Christian*), No. 1.

George Washington's Christian parents had him christened according to the rites of the Episcopal Church. The Bible and Sir Matthew Hale's Contemplation were part of his training, for he was reared to reverence God and give due respect to religious matters.

(2) George Washington the Son—Program Five (*George Washington The Man of Sentiment*), No. 1.

George Washington, loving, dutiful, and thoughtful, gave his parents obedience as a boy. As a young man he gave his mother's wishes respectful attention, and at the pinnacle of his fame paid tribute to the maternal hand that led him to manhood.

IV. Significant Dates Selected from *George Washington Year by Year.*

1183—William de Wessyngton is found in English records as occupying an estate in the Palatine

Durham, which he received in exchange for lands in Hertburn. As families took the names of estates or villages, the de Hertburn gave place to de Wessyngton. Then the "de" was dropped and the name passed through changes in spelling, being recorded as Wessyngton, Wassington, until it came to Washington.

1264, May 14—A William de Wessyngton fought for his King in the Battle of the Lewes.

1300 (about)—Robert de Washington, Lord of Milbourne (near Warton).

1450—John Washington at Tewhitfield, Lancashire; Robert Washington, his son, at Warton.

1538—Lawrence Washington, son of John Washington of Warton, and his wife, Margaret Kitson, sister to Sir Thomas Kitson of London. This Lawrence Washington was listed in the Visitation of the Heralds of Northamptonshire in 1618, which traced the ancestry for seven generations. He was twice Mayor of Northampton. In 1538-39 he obtained from King Henry VIII a grant of the lands previously belonging to the Priory of St. Andrew in Northampton, and other monastic property of the region, including the small estate of Sulgrave Manor. He died in 1584.

1543-44—Robert Washington, son of Mayor Lawrence, born. He married Elizabeth Light and died in January, 1620.

1588, Aug. 3—Lawrence, son of Robert and Elizabeth Light Washington, married Margaret Butler, daughter of William Butler of Tees or Tighes Essex, at Aston-le-Walls, Northamptonshire. Lawrence and Margaret Butler Washington were the grandparents of the three emigrants to the colony of Virginia.

1610—Robert Washington, with the consent of his son Lawrence, cut off the entail and sold the Manor of Sulgrave to his nephew, Lawrence Makepeace.

1616—Lawrence Washington, husband of Margaret Butler, died before his father. In St. Mary's Church, Brington, England, where he is buried, may be seen a memorial slab with epitaph and the Washington arms em-

blazoned with those of his wife, Margaret Butler, impaled.

1621—Lawrence Washington, the son of Lawrence and Margaret Butler Washington, matriculated at Brasenose College, Oxford. He received the degree of bachelor of arts in 1623.

1631—Lawrence Washington became proctor of the university.

1632—Lawrence Washington became the rector of Purleigh in Essex. After being thus established he married Amphilis Roades. His rectory was taken from him for political reasons. He received the small living of Little Braxted.

1646—When Cromwell's forces were besieging the city of Worcester, England, the attacking general was Sir Thomas Fairfax and the defender of the city was Sir Henry Washington, an uncle of the emigrants. He refused to surrender.

1652—The rector of Purleigh died and was buried in All Saints' Church, Maldon. He and Amphilis Roades Washington were the parents of a large family. Among their children were the two sons, John and Lawrence, who came to Virginia after visiting the West Indies, and the daughter, Martha, who followed her brothers to the new land.

1657—John, son of the rector of Purleigh, settled in Virginia about this time. He was about 23 years of age then and was the great grandfather of George Washington. He settled on a plantation, previously occupied, at Bridges Creek. His wife and two children died, and he married Ann Pope, daughter of Col. Nathaniel Pope, of Popes Creek, adjacent to Bridges Creek. Of this second marriage there were three children.

Date uncertain—Lawrence Washington, eldest son of John and Ann Pope Washington, was born at the Bridges Creek home. He married Mildred Warner, by whom he had three children. He was the grandfather of George Washington. He died in 1698.

1694—Augustine Washington, son of Lawrence and Mildred Warner Washington, was born at the Bridges Creek plantation. He accompanied his mother and her other children to England

after the death of their father. In England she married George Gale, who brought his stepchildren back to Virginia 12 years later and after their mother's death.

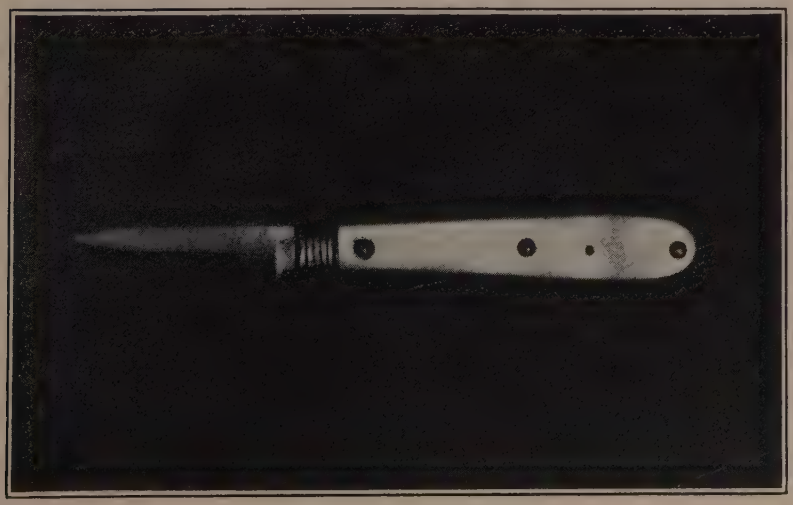
1716—Augustine Washington married Jane Butler, by whom he had four children, two of whom died in infancy. Jane Butler died in 1729.

1730, March 6—Augustine Washington married second, Mary Ball, of Epping Forest, born in 1708. They had six children, the eldest of whom was George Washington. He was 10 generations removed from John Washington, of Tewhitfield.

1732, February 11 o. s. (n. s. 22)—George Washington was born at Bridges Creek estate (later called "Wakefield"), which extended to Popes Creek.

1743, April 12—Augustine Washington, father of George Washington, died at the age of 49. He was buried in the family vault at the Bridges Creek plantation.

1746—George Washington, when about 15 years old, made preparation for a career at sea, but his mother vetoed the plan.



GEORGE WASHINGTON'S KNIFE

Given by his mother

GEORGE WASHINGTON

From the Charles Willson Peale portrait made in 1772 at Mount Vernon. The original hangs in the Lee Memorial Chapel at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.

UNIT III

The Young Manhood of George Washington
(*Brief Outline*)

I. The Youth Himself.

A. Physique and Personality.

1. Personal Appearance.
2. *The Man Himself.*

B. Activities.

1. Home.
   a. In the Home of Lawrence Washington.
   b. In the Home of the Fairfaxes.
2. Outside.
   a. Sports and Athletics.

II. Early Occupations.

A. Surveyor.

1. *Periods of Washington's Youth.*
2. *George Washington, Engineer.*
3. *George Washington the Surveyor.*
4. Travels.
   a. *Western Journeys.*
   b. *Travels, Pursuits, and Ideals (Pre-Revolutionary Period).*

B. Military.

1. Expeditions into the Ohio Valley.
   a. *Washington's Contact with the Indians.*
2. Participation in the French and Indian War as Preparation for the American Revolution.
   a. *Preparations for Command.*
   b. *George Washington the Soldier, Through French and Indian War.*
   c. *Military Experience Under British Rule.*
   d. Maps.

C. Political.

1. Officeholder in House of Burgesses.
   a. *Washington in Colonial Politics.*

D. Farmer at Mount Vernon.

1. Ownership of the Estate.
   a. *The Estate.*
   b. *Ownership of Mount Vernon.*
2. Agricultural Development.
3. *Map of Mount Vernon.*

III. SOCIAL LIFE.

A. *George Washington the Country Squire.*
B. *George Washington the Husband.*
C. *Migratory Abiding Places.*
D. *Social Life Before the Revolution: At Williamsburg and Mount Vernon.*
E. *Colonel and Mrs. Washington in Residence Before the Revolution.*

IV. SIGNIFICANT DATES.

NOTE: *Topics in italics are titles of 48 papers in a series of 12 George Washington Programs and the parts of the Honor to George Washington series of 16 pamphlets issued by the George Washington Bicentennial Commission.*

MARTHA WASHINGTON AS A YOUNG WOMAN
Painted by John Woolaston in 1757

UNIT III

The Young Manhood of George Washington
(*Development*)

I. The Youth Himself.

A. Physique and Personality.

1. Personal Appearance.

> He had just passed his sixteenth birthday. He was tall and muscular, approaching the stature of more than six feet which he afterwards attained. He was not yet filled out to manly proportions, but was rather spare, after the fashion of youth. He had a well-shaped, active figure, symmetrical except for the unusual length of the arms, indicating uncommon strength. . . . "Fair and florid," big and strong, he was, take him for all in all, as fine a specimen of his race as could be found in the English colonies. (Lodge, Henry C.—*George Washington* (*American Statesmen*), Vol. I, pp. 54-55.)
>
> In person Washington was unique: he looked like no one else. To a stature lofty and commanding, he united a form of the manliest proportions, limbs cast in Nature's finest mould, and a carriage the most dignified, graceful, and imposing. No one ever approached the Pater Patriae that did not feel his presence. (Custis, George Washington Parke—*Recollections and Private Memoirs of Washington*, p. 39.)

2. The Man Himself—Program Three (*Youth and Manhood of George Washington*), No. 3.

> At man's estate Washington was of heroic mold, poised, dignified, intuitively sensing his destiny, and acquitting himself accordingly.
>
> At twenty he was physically a young giant capable of enduring any hardship and of meeting any foe. (Thayer, William R.—*George Washington*, pp. 254-255.)
>
> The physical strength mentioned by nearly every one who described Washington is so undoubted that the traditions of his climbing the walls of the Natural Bridge, throwing a stone across the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, and another into the Hudson from the top of the Palisades, pass current more from the supposed muscular power of the man than from any direct evidence. In addition to this, Wash-

ington in 1755 claimed to have "one of the best constitutions," and again he wrote, "for my own part I can answer, I have a constitution hardy enough to encounter and undergo the most severe trials." (Ford, Paul L.—*George Washington*, p. 47) (1896 ed.—*True George Washington.*)

B. Activities.

1. Home.

a. In the Home of Lawrence Washington.

The place of father was taken by his half-brother Lawrence, his elder by fourteen years, who had the merchant-planter character of the Washingtons and added new graces. . . . When he was sixteen, Lawrence took him in at Mount Vernon, making him neighbor and friend of the kinsmen of Lord Fairfax, who was the only nobleman then resident in the colonies. (Corbin, John—*The Unknown Washington*, p. 33.)

Lawrence Washington, . . . proved himself such an elder brother as it could but better and elevate a boy to have. (Wilson, Woodrow—*George Washington*, p. 47.)

b. In the Home of the Fairfaxes.

From him [Lord Fairfax] the boy could gain that knowledge of men and manners which no school can give and which is as important in its way as any that a teacher can impart. . . . Lord Fairfax and Washington became fast friends. (Lodge, Henry C.—*George Washington* (*American Statesmen*), Vol. I, pp. 53-54.)

2. Outside.

a. Sports and Athletics.

Though myths of which he is the hero are plentiful, and facts are few, these facts are strong in vividness and go far to drawing a distinct picture of him, and to giving it definite color as well. We had best not make too much, separately, of the rather uncertain legends concerning his deeds of strength, his taming of wild colts, his long throws, his high climbs; he was evidently well muscled from the first—though somewhat lank and hollow chested, and with no ruddiness of face—and the value of the legends is not their individual authenticity, but their united testimony. . . . and it is sure that Washing-

ton as a boy possessed a body strong and energetic beyond the common, and that he gave much attention to its exercise. . . . He had seen his half-brother Lawrence making ready for real wars; to imitate was inevitable, and military sports have been frequent among generations of children who never came to fame either as soldiers or civilians. (Wister, Owen—*The Seven Ages of Washington*, pp. 23-24.)

(1) Horseback Riding.

. . . he loved and understood horses from the time when he rode bareback in the pasture to those later days when he acted as judge at a horse-race. (Lodge, Henry C.—*George Washington* (*American Statesmen*), Vol. I, p. 95.)

Washington . . . broke his own horses, and, in consequence, could judge intelligently their weak and strong points, their mentality and psychology. Blueskin, Nelson and Magnolia were some of the stable "stars." Blueskin was for years his favorite hunter; Nelson was the charger that carried him through much of the Revolutionary War, afterward being relieved of all duty to spend his last days in ease and comfort on the farm.

Kindness to animals was always a pronounced trait in Washington's character, and thoroughness in training them one of his strongest points. He bred and trained his own hunting dogs, . . . (Sawyer, Joseph D.—*Washington*, Vol. I, pp. 233-234.)

(2) Fox Hunting.

They [with Lord Fairfax] hunted the fox together, and hunted him hard. They engaged in all the rough sports and perilous excitements that Virginia winter life could afford, and the boy's bold and skilful riding, his love of sports and his fine temper, commended him to the warm and affectionate interest of the old nobleman. (Lodge, Henry C.—*George Washington* (*American Statesmen*), Vol. I, p. 54.)

Prior to the war of Independence, he was much attached to the pleasures of the chase, and is described as a bold and fearless rider. He kept hounds for a short time after the Revolution, but declined hunting altogether about 1787 or '88. (Custis, George Washington Parke—*Recollections and Private Memoirs of Washington*, pp. 11-12.)

> Although Washington was a thorough-going sportsman, he did not greatly care for shooting. Fishing was a frequent source of enjoyment, . . . but the fox hunt, . . . was his favorite form of outdoor sport. It is an open question whether it was not the horsemanship, rather than the hunt, that most appealed to him. Washington was completely at his ease when he was in the saddle. (Sawyer, Joseph D.—*Washington*, Vol. I, p. 235.)

II. Early Occupations.

A. Surveyor.

> The effect of his experience as surveyor lasted throughout George Washington's life. (Thayer, William R.—*George Washington*, p. 5.)
>
> Into this region [west and northwest] young George Washington was sent, first as a surveyor, then as a soldier, in repeated campaigns against the western Indians. His journey . . . to warn the French to keep out of the Ohio Valley is one of the bold adventures of human history. (Hart, Albert B.—*George Washington* (*Reading with a Purpose*, No. 42), p. 14.)

1. Period of Washington's Youth—*Honor to George Washington*, No. 1 (*Frontier Background of Washington's Career*), Part I.
2. George Washington, Engineer—*Honor to George Washington*, No. 13 (*Washington as Engineer and City Builder*), Part I.
3. George Washington the Surveyor—Program Six (*George Washington the Man of Action in Military and Civil Life*), No. 1.

   > Temperament, training, and circumstance always made George Washington a man of action. As a surveyor, soldier, commander in chief, farmer, and builder of canals, his life was diversified, and to each of his many vocations he gave the utmost of knowledge and effort for success.

4. Travels.
   a. Western Journeys—*Honor to George Washington*, No. 11 (*Washington the Traveler*), Part I.
   b. Travels, Pursuits, and Ideals (Pre-Revolutionary Period)—Program Three (*Youth and Manhood of George Washington*), No. 3.

Surveyor, soldier, and legislator, Washington's frontier experience, wide travel, and social position gave him a complete view of Colonial life.

For Washington in person, the lasting effect of the early training and fighting in western Pennsylvania was that it gave him direct knowledge of the Indian and his ways, and that it turned his imagination to thinking out the problems of developing the Middle West, and of keeping the connections between the East and the West strong and open. (Thayer, William R.—*George Washington*, pp. 255-256.)

B. Military.

1. Expeditions into the Ohio Valley.

The opening act of the contest for the Ohio Valley is of special interest as introducing George Washington on the stage of American history. (Muzzey, David S.—*The American People*, p. 99.)

Robert Dinwiddie, the governor of Virginia, sent George Washington, the young adjutant-general of the Virginia militia, to remonstrate with the French against occupying territory which was "so notoriously known to be the property of the Crown of Great Britain." (Forman, Samuel E.—*Advanced American History*, p. 92.)

The governor intrusted it [the message of warning] to a young land surveyor, only twenty-one years of age, but already familiar with Indians and with woodcraft, and already noted for courage and sound judgment. The name of this young man was George Washington. (Fiske, John—*History of the United States*, pp. 168-169.)

a. Washington's Contact with the Indians—*Honor to George Washington*, No. 1 (*Frontier Background of Washington's Career*), Part II.

2. Participation in the French and Indian War as Preparation for the American Revolution.

He was also the bravest spirit at the frightful defeat of Braddock in 1755, when a bullet . . . came within a few inches of depriving a future country of its future father. (Hart, Albert B.—*George Washington* (*Reading with a Purpose*, No. 42), p. 15.)

a. Preparations for Command—*Honor to George Washington,* No. 10 (*Washington the Military Man*), Part I.

b. George Washington the Soldier, Through French and Indian War—Program Six (*George Washington The Man of Action in Military and Civil Life*), No. 2.

c. Military Experience Under British Rule—Program Ten (*George Washington The Builder of The Nation*), No. 1.

As messenger to warn away the French, as colonial officer in the expeditions against Fort Duquesne, and as guardian of the frontier, George Washington gave loyal service and acquired valuable experience.

d. Maps.

(1) References.

Map in *Honor to George Washington,* No. 1 (*Frontier Background of Washington's Career*).

Maps—*The George Washington Atlas* (See Unit XI—Geography).

Maps—*Honor to George Washington,* No. 10 (*Washington the Military Man*).

e. Reference.

Coman, Katherine—*Industrial History of the United States,* ch. xiii (The French and Indian War).

C. Political.

1. Office Holder in the House of Burgesses.

a. Washington in Colonial Politics (1755-1775)—*Honor to George Washington,* No. 6 (*Washington the Colonial and National Statesman*), Part I.

In the House of Burgesses Washington was a taciturn member, yet he seemed to have got a great deal of political knowledge and wisdom so that his colleagues thought of him as the solid man of the House . . . (Thayer, William R.—*George Washington,* p. 256.)

D. Farmer at Mount Vernon.

George Washington is commonly spoken of as a surveyor, a general, a statesman; but first of all he was a farmer. (Stine, O. C., Principal Agricultural Economist, Dept. of Agriculture.—*Address,* February 22, 1929.)

1. Ownership of the Estate.

a. The Estate—*Honor to George Washington,* No. 9 (*Washington Proprietor of Mount Vernon*), Part I.

> The Mount Vernon estate, amounting in the end to over eight thousand acres, was, with the exception of a few outlying tracts, subdivided into five farms, namely, The Mansion House Farm, the Union Farm, the Dogue Run Farm, Muddy Hole Farm and the River Farm. (Haworth, Paul L.—*George Washington, Country Gentleman,* p. 61.)

b. The Ownership of Mount Vernon—*Honor to George Washington,* No. 9 (*Washington Proprietor of Mount Vernon*), Part II.

> To have thrust upon him, at the age of twenty, the management of a large estate might seem a heavy burden for any young man; but George Washington was equal to the task, and it seems as if much of his career up to that time was a direct preparation for it. He knew every foot of its fields and meadows, of its woodlands and streams; he knew where each crop grew, and its rotation; he had taken great interest in horses and cattle, and in the methods for maintaining and improving their breed; and now, of course being master, his power of choosing good men to do the work was put to the test. But he had not been long at these new occupations before public duties drew him away from them. (Thayer, William R.—*George Washington,* p. 12.)

2. Agricultural Development.

> From a very early time Washington had been a careful student of such books on agriculture as he could obtain, even preparing lengthy abstracts of them, and the knowledge he thus obtained, combined with his own practical experience, soon convinced him that the Virginia system was wrong. . . .
>
> In connection with this change of system, Washington became an early convert to the rotation of crops, and drew up elaborate tables sometimes covering periods of five years, so that the quantity of each crop should not vary, yet by which his fields should have constant change. This system naturally very much diversified the product of his estate, and flax, hay, clover, buckwheat, turnips, and potatoes became large crops. . . .

In all things he was an experimentalist, carefully trying different kinds of tobacco and wheat, various kinds of plants for hedges, and various kinds of manure for fertilizers; he had tests made to see whether he could sell his wheat to best advantage in the grain or when made into flour, and he bred from selected horses, cattle, and sheep. (Ford, Paul L.—*George Washington*, pp. 117, 119, 120.)

. . . he was the best and most prosperous planter of Virginia. (Lodge, Henry C.—*George Washington* (*American Statesmen*), Vol. I, p. 100.)

3. Map of Mount Vernon—*Honor to George Washington*, No. 9 (*Washington Proprietor of Mount Vernon*).

III. Social Life.

A. George Washington the Country Squire—Program Five (*George Washington the Man of Sentiment*), No. 2.

Washington was much like other young men of his day. A most eligible young bachelor of Virginia, with his estate and position. His attractions and attachments were part of his youth. His courtship of Mrs. Custis is one of the cherished stories of his life.

B. George Washington the Husband—Program Five (*George Washington the Man of Sentiment*), No. 3.

To his wife Washington gave the chivalrous tender care and devotion of forty years of married life. He wrote her letters for her, made up her accounts, her orders, and kept her with him wherever possible, even at military headquarters.

C. Migratory Abiding Places—Program Two (*Homes of George Washington*), No. 4.

Life in the White House in New Kent County and in the "House of Six Chimneys," in Williamsburg; at Alexandria and Berkeley Springs, W. Va.

D. Social Life Before the Revolution: At Williamsburg and Mount Vernon—Program Nine (*The Social Life of George Washington*), No. 2.

With his marriage to Mrs. Custis, a belle at the vice-regal court of Williamsburg, his official part of colonial society was formal and elegant. Such social life was likewise established in the Mount Vernon household and maintained until the Revolution.

E. Colonel and Mrs. Washington in Residence Before the Revolution—Program Twelve (*The Homemaking of George and Martha Washington*), No. 1.

Colonel and Mrs. Washington established their home at Mount Vernon on a luxurious scale. The plantation, with its many slaves and servants, was like a small empire. The wealthiest couple of their community, they lived accordingly.

IV. SIGNIFICANT DATES Selected from *George Washington Year by Year.*

1748—George Washington, when 16 years old, made a surveying trip to the Shenandoah Valley and the South Branch of the Potomac to assist in surveying the estate of Thomas, Lord Fairfax.

1749—George Washington received a surveyor's commission from William and Mary College, and was appointed surveyor of Culpeper County.

1751, Sept. 28—George Washington accompanied his halfbrother Lawrence Washington, to Barbadoes, where the brother went in search of health. While there the young man contracted smallpox and was ill four weeks.

1752, March 6—George Washington arrived at Mount Vernon with letters and messages for Lawrence's wife.

1752, July 26—Lawrence Washington returned to Virginia and died at Mount Vernon. His death was followed a few months later by that of his last remaining child.

1752, Nov. 4—George Washington was admitted to Fredericksburg Lodge of Masons, though a minor.

1752, Nov. 6—George Washington, then 20 years old, was appointed as district adjutant general of the Virginia Militia with the rank of major. His pay was £150 per year.

1752, Dec.—George Washington came into possession of Mount Vernon by the terms of the will of of his halfbrother Lawrence.

1753, Oct. 31—Major Washington was chosen to carry Governor Dinwiddie's expostulatory letter to Le Gardeur de St. Pierre, French commandant on the Ohio at Fort Le Boeuf (near Waterford, Pa.), and on January 16, 1754, returned

with the reply. The Governor had his journal printed and widely distributed.

1754, March 15—Major Washington was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Virginia Regiment and began (April 2) the march with two companies to complete the fort at the forks of the Ohio (now the site of Pittsburgh).

1754, May 28—First battle with French detachment under Jumonville, beginning of French and Indian War; Jumonville killed.

1754, June 4—Became Colonel Washington on death of Colonel Fry; date of the announcement.

1754, July 3—Colonel Washington surrendered to a French detachment at Fort Necessity, Great Meadows, Fayette County, Pa., which he had thrown up on May 30, and under the terms of the capitulation he began to march back to Virginia the next day.

1754, Oct.—Colonel Washington resigned his commission.

1755, Apr. 23—George Washington left Mount Vernon to join General Braddock's forces at Fort Cumberland as aide on the General's staff. This was a volunteer service.

1755, July 9—General Braddock's army was defeated by the French and Indians on the Monongahela River. The General was mortally wounded. Washington was active in effecting the withdrawal of the remnant. He had two horses killed under him and four bullets through his coat.

1755, Aug. 14—Washington was made colonel and commander in chief of the Virginia forces for the protection of the frontier.

1756, Feb. 4-Mar. 23—Colonel Washington made a trip to Boston to have Governor Shirley, the commander of the British troops in America, decide the question of rank between Colonial officers and subordinate officers claiming a royal commission.

1757, Feb. 13-Apr. 1—Colonel Washington went to Philadelphia to attend a conference called by the Earl of Loudoun of the governors of several colonies.

1758, May—Colonel Washington became engaged to Martha Dandridge Custis.

1758, June 24—Colonel Washington began his march from Fort Loudoun (Winchester) to join General Forbes' campaign against Fort Duquesne.

1758, July 24—Colonel Washington was elected burgess for Frederick County, first election.

1758, Nov. 25—General Forbes occupied the site of Fort Duquesne; the French, after having destroyed the fort, retreated the day before.

1758, Dec.—Colonel Washington resigned his commission and retired from the army.

1759, Jan. 6—Colonel George Washington and Mrs. Martha Dandridge Custis were married. She was the widow of John Parke Custis, who left her with two children and a large fortune in money and lands.

1759, Feb. 22—Colonel Washington took his seat as a burgess in the Virginia Assembly as a representative of Frederick County, having been elected while on the Forbes campaign. He continued as a burgess from Frederick County and later from Fairfax County until he went to the Continental Congress.

1759, May—Colonel Washington and Mrs. Washington took up their residence at Mount Vernon at the close of the session of Assembly, living in Williamsburg from the time of their marriage until going to Mount Vernon to stay.

1761, May 18—Colonel Washington was reelected to the House of Burgesses.

1762, Oct. 25—Colonel Washington became vestryman of Truro Parish in Fairfax County.

1763, Oct. 3—Colonel Washington became warden of Pohick Church of Truro Parish.

1765, July 16—Colonel Washington's first election as burgess for Fairfax County.

1768, Dec. 1—Colonel Washington was reelected burgess for Fairfax County.

1769, May 16—Virginia burgesses adopt the Virginia Resolves; Governor Botetourt dissolves the House.

1769, May 17—Colonel Washington met with other burgesses at the Raleigh Tavern, Williamsburg, where was presented the Non-Importation

Agreement prepared by George Mason. It was signed the next day by each member and then printed and circulated.

1769, Sept. 14—Colonel Washington was reelected burgess for Fairfax County.

1770, Oct. 5—Colonel Washington, accompanied by Doctor Craik, set out on a trip to and down the Ohio River as far as the Great Kanawha, a distance of 265 miles, to inspect and select lands for the grant to soldiers of Virginia for their war service. This trip consumed nine weeks.

1771, Dec. 4—Colonel Washington was reelected burgess for Fairfax County.

1772, Apr. 11—Colonel Washington, interested in the promotion of the improvement of the Potomac for commercial navigation, secured an act from the Virginia Assembly incorporating a company. Nothing was done, however, until after the Revolution.

1773, Mar. 12—The House of Burgesses, every member of whom had been reelected after the dissolution by Governor Botetourt, appointed an intercolonial committee of correspondence.

1773, May 10-June 8—Colonel Washington made a trip to New York, dining with several governors and meeting prominent men in the course of his journey.

1774, May 24—The burgesses appointed a day of fasting because of the Boston Port Bill. Governor Dunmore dissolved the assembly next day, but it met at Raleigh Tavern to renew the Non-Importation Association, as well as to discuss the calling of an intercolonial congress.

1774, May 31—Colonel Washington attended a deliberation of burgesses that resulted in a call for a Virginia convention on August 1.

1774, July 5—Colonel Washington was a member of Fairfax County meeting.

1774, July 18—Colonel Washington presided over a county convention which adopted the Fairfax County Resolves.

1774, Aug. 1-6—Colonel Washington was made a member of the First Virginia Provincial Convention at Williamsburg, where he is reported to have said: "I will raise one thousand men, subsist them at my own expense, and march at their head to the relief of Boston." He was elected one of the Delegates to represent Virginia at the First Continental Congress.

1774, Sept. 5-Oct. 26—Colonel Washington attended the Continental Congress in Philadelphia. It was held in Carpenters' Hall. Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, was elected president.

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WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE IN 1774

GEORGE WASHINGTON

Painted in 1792 by John Trumbull. Now in Yale University

UNIT IV

George Washington a Leader of Men During the Struggle for Independence

(Brief Outline)

I. American Revolution.

A. Historical Background.

1. Causes of the Separation.
   a. Political.
   b. Economic—Acts of Trade and Navigation.
   c. Geographical.

B. Political Activity of George Washington Prior to Military Command.

1. *Washington in Colonial Politics.*
   a. In the House of Burgesses of Virginia.
   b. In the First and Second Continental Congresses.
2. *Changing Views on British Control.*

C. Campaigns.

1. Northern—New England Area; Siege of Boston. June 15, 1775, George Washington chosen General and Commander in Chief of the Army of the United Colonies.
2. Central—Hudson Valley and Philadelphia Area.
3. Southern—Georgia, Carolinas, and Virginia.
4. Western.
5. Naval.
6. Maps of Principal Campaigns.

D. Results.

1. Treaty of Peace, 1783.
   a. Terms of Treaty.
2. Need for a Stronger Union.
   a. Articles of Confederation, 1781-1789.

E. *Race Contributions to the American Army.*

1. *Foreign Officers.*

F. The Contributions Made by Women During the Revolution.

1. Service of Martha Washington.
2. *Mary Ball Washington in Later Life.*
3. The Origin of the Flag—The Betsy Ross Story.
4. Abigail Adams—Her Service to the Cause.

II. George Washington in the Revolution.

A. *George Washington the Commander in Chief.*

B. *Washington's Relations to Congress* (1775-1786).

C. *The Revolution to Valley Forge.*
D. *Valley Forge and Afterwards.*
   1. The French Alliance.
E. Military Homes.
   1. *Military Headquarters.*
   2. *War-Time Households.*
F. Resignation of Commission to Congress.
G. Recognitions for Services.
H. Characteristics of George Washington Displayed in This Period.
   1. Faith.
      a. *George Washington as a Christian—In Military Experiences.*
   2. Courage.
      Physical and Moral.
   3. Fortitude.
   4. Loyalty.
      To an Ideal and Purpose.
   5. Determination.
      Surmounting All Difficulties to Reach the Goal.
   6. Magnanimity.
   7. Humility.
      Cause Before Personal Ambition.
   8. Self-Control.
      Master of Himself.
   9. Leadership.
      Ability to Handle Men.

III. SIGNIFICANT DATES.

NOTE: *Topics in italics are titles of 48 papers in a series of 12 George Washington Programs and the parts of the Honor to George Washington series of 16 pamphlets issued by the George Washington Bicentennial Commission.*

UNIT IV

George Washington a Leader of Men During the Struggle for Independence

(Development)

I. American Revolution.

A. Historical Background.

1. Causes of the Separation.

a. Political.

(1) Theory of Colonial System of George III and His Tory Ministry.

(2) Development of Self-government in America.

(3) Difference in Idea of Representation.

b. Economic—Acts of Trade and Navigation.

(1) Commercial Policies of Walpole and Grenville.

(2) Development of Colonial Trade.
Growth of Illegal Trade—Smuggling.

(3) Enforcement of Laws Regulating Trade.

c. Geographical.

(1) Lack of Understanding Due to Distance between America and Great Britain.

In revolting against England the American colonies followed a recognized law of political geography. They constituted the remote western frontier of Europe; and a tendency towards defection manifests itself in all peripheral holdings. History is full of examples. The causes are deep-seated. Differences of geographical conditions, of climate, soil, economic methods, and therefore of political and social ideas, rapidly differentiate colonists from the parent nation. (Semple, Ellen Churchill—*American History and Its Geographic Conditions*, p. 47.)

B. Political Activity of George Washington Prior to Military Command.

1. Washington in Colonial Politics, 1755-1775—*Honor to George Washington*, No. 6 (*Washington the Colonial and National Statesman*), Part I (See Unit III).

a. In the House of Burgesses of Virginia.

b. In the First and Second Continental Congresses.

Before the war could be fought, some kind of civil organization had to be formed. May 10, 1775, three weeks after the battle of Lexington, the Second Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia, and

continued, with occasional adjournments, till March 1, 1781. . . .

In a word, the Continental Congress constituted a government exercising great sovereign powers. It began with no authority; it never received specific authority until 1781. (Hart, Albert B.—*Formation of the Union*, pp. 81, 84.)

2. Changing Views on British Control—Program Ten (*George Washington the Builder of the Nation*), No. 2.

As the struggle between the English demands and the Colonial rights developed toward armed conflict, his views changed. He advocated nonimportation of British products. When Parliament sought to coerce Massachusetts he is reported to have stated he would raise and equip a thousand men and lead them to the relief of Boston.

C. Campaigns.

1. Northern—New England Area; Siege of Boston.

a. Plan of the British to break up the Revolution at the Beginning.

b. June 15, 1775, George Washington was chosen General and Commander in Chief of the Army of the United Colonies.

Washington was selected commander-in-chief of the "Continental Army." Preparations were made for the support of the troops. Washington was then in the very prime of life—forty-three years of age, tall, stalwart, and strong. His experience in the French and Indian War, his undoubted military talents, the unqualified respect which all felt who knew him, coupled with the fact that the choice of a Southern general was the imperative demand of common sense, made his selection the only possible one. It was a fateful moment when the question was under consideration. From that time the Revolution rested on Washington's shoulders. Had the task fallen to any other man the war would probably have been a failure; for he was not simply a great man, he was a great general, possessed of wonderful judgment and self-control, and yet capable of bold, quick, decisive action. The campaigns of the Revolution, which can be given here only in outline, prove that, in a century which boasted of some of the greatest commanders in history, Washington won deserved

renown as one of the ablest of them all. (McLaughlin, Andrew C.—*History of the American Nation*, p. 155.)

c. Lexington and Concord; Bunker Hill; Dorchester Heights, and Evacuation of Boston.

Although this has not been appreciated by military critics, yet it is undoubtedly true that the siege of Boston had already developed the military situation that was destined to control the American Revolution. The outstanding feature of this military situation was its demonstration of a state of affairs, differing from anything that could exist in the Europe of the times, which actually precluded the possibility of a war waged in the European meaning of the word. A European war in the eighteenth century implied, as a matter of course, campaigns and battles fought by regular armies, trained in the formal tactics of the day and equipped to conform to a high standard of requirements. . . . There could be no such war between the British and the Americans, because only one side could meet the demands of the game. The British were able to put well-equipped armies into the field. The Americans could not. (Frothingham, Thomas G.—*Washington: Commander in Chief*, p. 104.)

2. Central—Hudson Valley and Philadelphia Area.

a. Plan of British to gain control of the Hudson, and to isolate New England from Virginia and use the loyalists of the central section.

b. New York; Trenton and Princeton; Philadelphia and Valley Forge; Saratoga.

. . . this assured British superiority was limited to the areas where the British armies could be supplied by sea. Inland the British were unable to maintain themselves, much less conquer the countryside. Whenever a British force marched out into the country, it met disaster, and, sooner or later, was either chased back or overwhelmed. Saratoga was only the Lexington and Concord Fight on a large scale. Burgoyne was a victim of the same conditions that had disconcerted the Regulars on the first day of the Revolution. (Frothingham, Thomas G.—*Washington: Commander in Chief*, p. 107.)

3. Southern—Georgia, Carolinas, and Virginia.

> The war was over in Massachusetts before it was begun in New York and it was not begun in the South until it was finished in the middle colonies. (Muzzey, David S.—*History of the American People*, p. 130.)

a. Plan of British to save the South for their control.
b. Savannah; Charleston; Yorktown.
   (1) French Army and Navy.

4. Western.

> Clark conceived and executed a plan of campaign which entitles him to be called the Washington of the West. (Muzzey, David S.—*History of the American People*, p. 145.)
>
> No account of the Revolution—no matter how brief it may be—can omit the trials of the frontiersmen and the part they played in the conflict; . . . (McLaughlin, Andrew C.—*History of the American Nation*, p. 171.)

a. Reference.
   Roosevelt and Lodge—*Hero Tales from American History*, pp. 29-41.

5. Naval.

> The injury to British commerce was sufficiently serious to aid materially in rendering the war unpopular in England; insurance rates rose to an unprecedented figure, and the available sources from which revenue might be derived by taxation were nearly exhausted. The shores of the British Isles were harassed as never before or since by the repeated visits of American naval cruisers and privateers, and the seacoast population alarmed. An active and regular commerce was carried on between the United States and continental Europe, providing the latter with American products and furnishing the new nation with much-needed money and supplies. . . .
>
> Their [French and Spanish] naval supremacy, therefore, was most of the time potential only, although by no means for that reason without effect. It finally became actual and decisive at one critical juncture, when a fortunate train of circumstances secured the control of Chesapeake Bay. Fortunate, indeed, was this event for the American cause, for

whose success the temporary possession of sea power was indispensable.

To revert, in conclusion, to the maritime achievements of the Revolutionists, it would appear that keeping open the intercourse with Continental Europe, especially France, and the diversion of supplies from the British to the American army, were the most valuable services performed by the American armed forces afloat, public and private, during the war; the injury done to the British navy being almost negligible, and to British commerce far from disabling, to say the least, although not without effect in the general result. It is certain that the Revolution would have failed without its sailors. (Allen, Gardner W.—*Naval History of the American Revolution,* Vol. II, pp. 665, 667-668.)

6. Maps of Principal Campaigns.

Maps in *Honor to George Washington,* No. 10 (*Washington the Military Man*).

The George Washington Atlas (See Unit XI—Geography).

7. References.

Allen, Gardner W.—*Naval History of the American Revolution.*

Avery, Elroy—*A History of the United States,* Vols. V-VI (Maps and Illustrations).

Frothingham, Thomas G.—*Washington: Commander in Chief.*

Mahan, A. T.—*Major Operations of Navies in War of American Independence.*

Van Tyne, Claude H.—*The Founding of the American Republic,* Vols. I-II.

D. Results.

1. Treaty of Peace, 1783.

On April 19, 1783, the eighth anniversary of the first fighting at Concord, a proclamation was issued [by Washington's general orders] to the American army announcing the official end of all hostilities. In June Washington issued a circular letter to the Governors of the States, bidding them farewell and urging them to guard their precious country. (Thayer, William R.—*George Washington,* p. 135.)

a. Terms of Treaty.
(1) Recognition of Independence of the Colonies.
(2) Boundaries.
(3) Fisheries.
(4) Debts.
(5) Loyalists.

2. Need for a Stronger Union.

a. Articles of Confederation, 1781-1789.

> The United States were now independent, but the problems which confronted the American people were no less arduous of solution than the securing of their independence had been. (Channing, Edward—*Student's History of the United States*, rev. ed., p. 211.)
>
> Now they had their freedom, but what a freedom! There were thirteen unrelated political communities bound together now only by the fact of having been united in their common struggle against England. Each had adopted a separate constitution, and the constitutions were not uniform nor was there any central unifying power to which they all looked up and obeyed. . . . What principle could be found to knit them together? (Thayer, William R.—*George Washington*, p. 127.)

E. Race Contributions to the American Army—*Honor to George Washington*, No. 15 (*Race Elements in Washington's Time*), Part II.

1. Foreign Officers—*Honor to George Washington*, No. 15 (*Race Elements in Washington's Time*), Part III.

F. The Contributions Made by Women During the Revolution.

1. Service of Martha Washington.

> . . . we know that at Valley Forge she worked day and night knitting socks, patching garments and making shirts for the loyal band of winter patriots who stood by their leader and their cause in the darkest hour of the Revolution. (Haworth, Paul L.—*George Washington, Country Gentleman*, pp. 221-222.)
>
> And proud and happy were these veterans in again beholding their own good *Lady Washington*. Greatly was she beloved in the army—her many intercessions with the Chief for the pardon of offenders; her kindness to the sick and wounded—all of which caused her annual arrival in camp to be hailed

as an event that would serve to dissipate the gloom of winter quarters. (Custis, George Washington Parke—*Recollections and Private Memoirs of Washington,* p. 63.)

2. Mary Ball Washington in Later Life—Program Four (*The Mother of George Washington*), No. 3.

With a restricted income, the first years of widowhood were spent on the farm, devoted to the care and training of her five children. Later she lived in Fredericksburg, honored by her son and honored as his mother.

3. The Origin of the Flag—The Betsy Ross Story.
   a. References.

Hastings, George E.—*The Life and Works of Francis Hopkinson,* ch. vi (Political Services During the Revolution).

Preble, George Henry—*Origin and History of the American Flag,* Part III.

4. Abigail Adams—Her Service to the Cause.
5. References.

Adams, Charles F.—*Letters of Mrs. Adams, the Wife of John Adams,* Vols. I-II.

Ellet, Mrs. Elizabeth F.—*The Women of the American Revolution,* Vols. I-II.

Hart, Albert B.—*American History Told by Contemporaries,* Vol. II, pp. 467-468, Mrs. Esther Reed, "Woman's Work for the Soldiers."

Pryor, Mrs. Roger A.—*The Mother of Washington and Her Times.*

II. GEORGE WASHINGTON IN THE REVOLUTION.

With little genius, and not much natural aptitude for war, it was courage, noble character, the gift of inspiring confidence, and the ability to learn by experience which were, before the war's end, to place him [Washington] in the forefront among the leaders of men, safe and competent as a commander-in-chief. Even in the midst of his worst errors, his greatness, his magnanimity surmounts everything. (Van Tyne, Claude H.—*The War of Independence* (*The Founding of the American Republic,* Vol. II), p. 251.)

We should not overlook the fact that Washington declined all gifts, including a donation from Virginia, for his services as General during the war.

> He had refused to take any pay, merely keeping a strict account of what he spent for the Government from 1775 to . . . [1783]. This amounted to over . . . [£20,000] and covered only sums actually disbursed by him for the army. Unlike . . . foreign chieftains on whom grateful countrymen conferred fortunes and high titles, Washington remains as the one great state-founder who literally *gave* his services to his country. (Thayer, William R.—*George Washington,* p. 146.)

A. George Washington The Commander in Chief—Program Six (*George Washington The Man of Action in Military and Civil Life*), No. 3.

B. Washington's Relations to Congress (1775-1786)—*Honor to George Washington,* No. 6 (*Washington the Colonial and National Statesman*), Part II.

C. The Revolution to Valley Forge—*Honor to George Washington,* No. 10 (*Washington the Military Man*), Part II.

D. Valley Forge and Afterward—*Honor to George Washington,* No. 10 (*Washington the Military Man*), Part III.

1. The French Alliance.

E. Military Homes.

1. Military Headquarters—Program Two (*Homes of George Washington*), No. 5.

> During the Revolution the many military headquarters in seven States were his homes.

2. War-Time Households—Program Twelve (*The Homemaking of George and Martha Washington*), No. 2.

> Patriotism banned imported luxuries from Mount Vernon with the approach of the Revolution. Mrs. Washington's regular winter visits brightened the meager life of military households during the war.

3. Social Life in Later Years—Program Nine (*The Social Life of George Washington*), No. 3 (In Part—See Unit VII).

F. Resignation of Commission to Congress.

> Congress was then in session at Annapolis, in Maryland, to which place General Washington repaired, for the purpose of resigning into their hands the authority with which they had invested him. . . .
>
> To give more dignity to the act, they determined

that it should be offered at a public audience on the following Tuesday, at twelve.

When the hour arrived for performing a ceremony so well calculated to recall the various interesting scenes which had passed since the commission now to be returned was granted, the gallery was crowded with spectators, and several persons of distinction were admited on the floor of congress. The members remained seated and covered. The spectators were standing, and uncovered. The general was introduced by the secretary, and conducted to a chair. After a short pause, the president [General Mifflin] informed him that "The United States in congress assembled were prepared to receive his communications." (Marshall, John—*The Life of George Washington,* Vol. IV, pp. 106-107.)

G. Recognitions for Services.

1. By the Government.

After advancing to the chair and delivering his commission to the president, he [Washington] returned to his place, and received standing the following answer of congress, which was delivered by the president:

"Sir,

"The United States in congress assembled, receive with emotions too affecting for utterance, the solemn resignation of the authorities under which you have led their troops with success through a perilous and a doubtful war. Called upon by your country to defend its invaded rights, you accepted the sacred charge, before it had formed alliances, and whilst it was without funds or a government to support you. You have conducted the great military contest with wisdom and fortitude, invariably regarding the rights of the civil power, through all disasters and changes. You have by the love and confidence of your fellow citizens, enabled them to display their martial genius, and transmit their fame to posterity. You have persevered until these United States, aided by a magnanimous king and nation, have been enabled under a just Providence, to close the war in freedom, safety, and independence; on which happy event we sincerely join you in congratulations.

"Having defended the standard of liberty in this new world, having taught a lesson useful to those who inflict and to those who feel oppression, you

retire from the great theatre of action with the blessings of your fellow citizens. But the glory of your virtues will not terminate with your military command; it will continue to animate remotest ages.

"We feel with you our obligations to the army in general, and will particularly charge ourselves with the interests of those confidential officers who have attended your person to this affecting moment.

"We join you in commending the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, beseeching him to dispose the hearts and minds of its citizens, to improve the opportunity afforded them of becoming a happy and respectable nation. And for you, we address to him our earnest prayers that a life so beloved, may be fostered with all his care; that your days may be as happy as they have been illustrious; and that he will finally give you that reward which this world cannot give." (Marshall, John—*The Life of George Washington*, Vol. IV, pp. 109-110.)

It was not by addresses alone that this country manifested its attachment to him. Soon after peace was proclaimed, congress unanimously passed a resolution for the erection of an equestrian statue of their general, at the place which should be established for the residence of the government. (Marshall, John—*The Life of George Washington*, Vol. IV, pp. 115-116.)

2. By the State of Virginia.

The legislature of Virginia too, at its first session after his resignation, passed the following resolution.

"Resolved, that the executive be requested to take measures for procuring a statue of General Washington, to be of the finest marble and best workmanship, with the following inscription on its pedestal:

"The general assembly of the commonwealth of Virginia have caused this statue to be erected as a monument of affection and gratitude to GEORGE WASHINGTON, who, uniting to the endowments of the HERO, the virtues of the PATRIOT, and exerting both in establishing the liberties of his country, has rendered his name dear to his fellow citizens, and given the world an immortal example of true glory." (Marshall, John—*The Life of George Washington*, Vol. IV, p. 116.)

H. Characteristics of George Washington Displayed in This Period.

1. Faith.

a. George Washington as a Christian—In Military Experiences—Program Seven (*George Washington the Christian*), No. 2.

As a military officer, George Washington gave to religious services their place in his commands. Realizing that through the stress and suffering of war men needed the support of their religious faith, he appealed for chaplains for the army. He attended church whenever war movements permitted.

But if you would know the depth and the intensity of the divine fire that burned within his breast you must go back to the dark and icy days of Valley Forge, . . . (Van Dyke, Henry—*The Americanism of Washington*, pp. 41-42.)

The Commander-in-Chief of the national armies was well aware that some of the cleverest, and all the least estimable, Congressmen were plotting his downfall with adroit and unscrupulous assiduity. They calumniated his motives. They disparaged his abilities. They deliberately withheld from him absolute necessities, while demanding of him utter impossibilities. Depressed and anxious, he was not perturbed out of measure, inasmuch as he believed himself to be in direct relations with an authority which was superior to Congress. (Trevelyan, Sir George O.—*The American Revolution*, Vol. IV, p. 301.)

2. Courage.

Physical and Moral.

Courage, physical and moral, was a part of his nature; and, whether in battle or in the midst of popular excitement, he was fearless of danger and regardless of consequences to himself. (Sparks, Jared—*The Life of George Washington*, p. 458.)

At all times and amid all conditions Washington rang true to the note of a splendid manhood. Hypocrisy and a trafficking in expedients for popular applause no more match with his life than the crime of murder. He had little of the captivating style of speech or manner; but regard for the nobility of his character, rather than any rhetorical art or charm of personal address on his part, kept waver-

ing lines from retreat in battle and from mutiny amid privation and suffering to which our neglect had exposed the soldiers of the Revolution. (Underwood, Oscar—*The Career and the Words of Washington*, p. 12.) (State Society of Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Pa., February 22, 1912.)

Then came the horrors of Valley Forge and of the winters in Morris County. Those were the days when desertions were many and enlistments were few, when Washington dared not give open battle and there was hardly left to him a place for retreat. Then came the Conway conspiracy, and the ambition of Gates, and the cowardice of Lee and the treason of Arnold, and a series of persecutions so petty, so bitter, so malignant, that it is amazing how Washington survived them. Then, too, came defeats like that at Brandywine, and battles of uncertain meaning like that at Monmouth. . . .

It is easy for us as we read these events in the light of the issue to keep up our courage and understand the triumph that finally came, but it was a very different thing for Washington. Congress was weak, meddlesome, and vacillating. The soldiers were raw, undisciplined and sometimes mutinous. There were jealousies and libels and forgeries and slanders almost beyond our present ability to believe. . . . When I recall Washington's calmness in the midst of exasperating annoyances, his unselfish loyalty when surrounded by cupidity and jealousy and hatred, his faith that put courage into the hearts of men who marched hungry and left bloody footprints in the snow; when I remember how after eight years of this and more he emerged victorious, as calm in victory as he had been serene in defeat, I do not wonder that Frederick the Great is said to have pronounced George Washington's campaign in the Jersies the most brilliant in military annals, . . . (Barton, William E.—*George Washington.*) (Address, Oak Park, Ill., February 22, 1920.)

Washington did not leave his men and go home to live in luxury, but stayed to endure privation with them. Only he who reads his letters written during these trying times can appreciate his troubles and anxieties. (McLaughlin, Andrew C.—*History of the American Nation*, p. 168.)

The personal courage of the man was very great. . . . The same carelessness of personal danger was

shown all through the Revolution. At the battle of Brooklyn, on New York Island, at Trenton, Germantown, and Monmouth, he exposed himself to the enemy's fire, and at the siege of Yorktown an eyewitness relates that "during the assault, the British kept up an incessant firing of cannon and musketry from their whole line." (Ford, Paul L.—*George Washington*, pp. 269-270.)

3. Fortitude.

Behold him [George Washington] in 1775 taking leave of his family and his home, and hastening to the relief of a distant and then unknown part of America. See him transforming and cementing a band of rustics into an army. Follow him to the field of battle, and see him first in danger and last out of it. Go with him into Valley Forge, and see him sharing the hunger, the cold, the fatigue of every soldier in the camp. Was there ever such fortitude in adversity? Was there ever such moderation in the hour of victory? (McMaster, John B.—*History of the People of the United States*, Vol. I, p. 465.)

The national character is best represented by Washington. His patience and endurance, his ability to hold in check large forces with small armies imperfectly equipped, his power to keep the country up to the support of the war, mark him as one of the world's great military commanders. (Hart, Albert B.—*Formation of the Union*, p. 98.)

On only one point did there seem to be unanimity and accord. That was that the dogged prosecution of the war and the ultimate victory must be credited to George Washington. Others had fought valiantly and endured hardships and fatigues and gnawing suspense, but without him, who never wavered, they could not have gone on. (Thayer, William R.—*George Washington*, p. 128.)

The American Revolution from a military point of view was a group of little wars rather than a single war. The one integrating force was the person of the great commander, but George Washington held the army and the cause together by his exhaustless patience and courage rather than by any comprehensive plan of war. (Muzzey, David S.—*History of the American People*, p. 130.)

To Washington no duty, however obscure, was un-

important, and no deviation from duty, however trifling, was possible. (Hoar, George F.—*Washington,* p. 31.) (Chicago, February 23, 1903.)

4. Loyalty.

To an Ideal and Purpose.

Washington was an incorruptible patriot. He was one of the few rich men who was not a Tory. A very large proportion of men of large means sided with the British crown; nor must we too hastily condemn them. But Washington, who had more to lose than almost any other man in the thirteen colonies, was not blinded by vested interests, nor bound to conservative action by his wealth and station.

For the sake of the country which he loved he suffered innumerable hardships, was stung by ingratitude and hurt by slander, but he stood firm in his loyalty to the cause he had espoused, and was faithful to the end. (Barton, William E.—*George Washington.*) (Address, Oak Park, Ill., February 22, 1920.)

There is a life that is worth living now, as it was worth living in the former days, and that is the honest life, the useful life, the unselfish life, cleansed by devotion to an ideal. There is a battle that is worth fighting now, as it was worth fighting then, and that is the battle for justice and equality. To make our city and our State free in fact as well as in name; to break the rings that strangle real liberty, and to keep them broken; to cleanse, so far as in our power lies, the foundations of our national life from political, commercial, and social corruption; to teach our sons and daughters, by precept and example, the honor of serving such a country as America—that is work worthy of the finest manhood and womanhood. . . . The well educated are those who see deepest into the meaning and the necessity of that work. Nor shall their labor be for naught, nor the reward of their sacrifice fail them. For high in the firmament of human destiny are set the stars of faith in mankind, and unselfish courage, and loyalty to the ideal; and while they shine, the Americanism of Washington and the men who stood with him shall never, never die. (Van Dyke, Henry—*The Americanism of Washington,* pp. 70-72.)

5. Determination.

Surmounting All Difficulties to Reach the Goal.

> The colonies, with their wealth and population, could have raised and equipped an army ten times as large as the force that Washington had at any time in the war. That he and his faithful comrades in arms achieved the victory in the face of these discouraging facts only entitles him to the greater glory. (Muzzey, David S.—*History of the American People*, pp. 130-131.)
>
> Washington never delayed the announcements of his views to determine whether he was in the majority or minority. In this particular he was far from modern. Washington endeavored to secure the adoption of his convictions after a careful reflection on their sense, morals and patriotism. Having announced his opinions and conclusions, he set out to put them into concrete results. Washington spent no time in proclaiming his own virtues; he was too busy being virtuous. (Hedges, Job E.—*Washington a Living Force*, p. 16.) (At Washington's Headquarters, Morristown, N. J., February 23, 1914.)

6. Magnanimity.

> There are a hundred other points in Washington's career in which the same supremacy of character, magnanimity focussed on service to an ideal, is revealed in conduct. . . . I see it in the generosity with which he praised the achievements of his associates, disregarding jealous rivalries, and ever willing to share the credit of victory as he was to bear the burden of defeat. I see it in the patience with which he suffered his fame to be imperilled for the moment by reverses and retreats, if only he might the more surely guard the frail hope of ultimate victory for his country. I see it in the quiet dignity with which he faced the Conway Cabal, not anxious to defend his own reputation and secure his own power, but nobly resolute to save the army from being crippled and the cause of liberty from being wrecked. I see it in the splendid self-forgetfulness which cleansed his mind of all temptation to take personal revenge upon those who had sought to injure him in that base intrigue. I read it in his letter of consolation and encouragement to the wretched Gates after the defeat at Camden. I hear the prolonged reechoing music of it in his letter to

General Knox in 1798, in regard to military appointments, declaring his wish to "avoid feuds with those who are embarked in the same general enterprise with myself."

Listen to the same spirit as it speaks in his circular address to the governors of the different States, urging them to "forget their prejudices and policies; to make those mutual concessions which are requisite to the general prosperity, and in some instances to sacrifice their individual advantages to the interest of the community." Watch how it guides him unerringly through the critical period of American History which lies between the success of the Revolution and the establishment of the nation, enabling him to avoid the pitfalls of sectional and partisan strife, and to use his great influence with the people in leading them out of the confusion of a weak confederacy into the strength of an indissoluble union of sovereign states. (Van Dyke, Henry—*The Americanism of Washington*, pp. 34-38.)

Washington never worried about whether other men appreciated him. He tried to have them appreciate the Republic and do their duty toward it in the light of their conscience, as he was trying to do. There is no difficulty about being a hero when the band is playing. There is no trouble about being good when your best friends are looking on. (Hedges, Job E.—*Washington a Living Force*, p. 20.) (At Washington's Headquarters, Morristown, N. J., February 23, 1914.)

7. Humility.

Cause Before Personal Ambition.

What was it that secured for them a long, unbroken opportunity of development in the activities of leadership, until they reached the summit of their perfection? It was a moral quality. It was the evident magnanimity of the man, which assured the people that he was no self-seeker who would betray their interests for his own glory or rob them for his own gain. It was the supreme magnanimity of the man, which made the best spirits of the time trust him implicitly, in war and peace, as one who would never forget his duty or his integrity in the sense of his own greatness.

From the first, Washington appears not as a man

aiming at prominence or power, but rather as one under obligation to serve a cause. Necessity was laid upon him, and he met it willingly. After Washington's marvelous escape from death in his first campaign for the defense of the colonies, the Rev. Samuel Davies, fourth president of Princeton College, spoke of him in a sermon as "that heroic youth, Colonel Washington, whom I can but hope Providence has hitherto preserved in so signal a manner for some important service to his country." It was a prophetic voice, and Washington was not disobedient to the message. Chosen to command the Army of the Revolution in 1775, he confessed to his wife his deep reluctance to surrender the joys of home, acknowledged publicly his feeling that he was not equal to the great trust committed to him, and then, accepting it as thrown upon him "by a kind of destiny," he gave himself body and soul to its fulfilment, refusing all pay beyond the mere discharge of his expenses, of which he kept a strict account, and asking no other reward than the success of the cause which he served. . . .

I am sick of the shallow judgment that ranks the worth of a man by his poverty or by his wealth at death. Many a selfish speculator dies poor. Many an unselfish patriot dies prosperous. It is not the possession of the dollar that cankers the soul, it is the worship of it. The true test of a man is this: Has he labored for his own interest, or for the general welfare? Has he earned his money fairly or unfairly? Does he use it greedily or generously? What does it mean to him, a personal advantage over his fellow-men, or a personal opportunity of serving them? (Van Dyke, Henry—*The Americanism of Washington*, pp. 24-27, 33-34.)

Little happens in this country wrongly that does not happen by default. If something transpires, the advantage of which is not confirmed in the mind of the community as beneficial, it takes but a moment's reflection to see that it could have been prevented in the beginning, had the community been alert to existing conditions. The result is that we are prone to dodge responsibility and place it upon others. The further result of this tendency is that we frequently become more dedicated to personalities than to issues. The life of Washington can well be studied in this respect. He never shifted respon-

sibility. He never made the conduct of others an excuse for a change in his own. He did criticise. He did comment adversely. He did endeavor to hold others up to their full share of responsibility, but while doing so never rested for a moment in his own endeavor to accomplish what he thought was for the best interest of the young republic. I have never read a single line whereby he shifted in taking responsibility for an act done by a subordinate. He may have explained, but he never side-stepped. Washington never lost his nerve. He never lost his courage. He was downcast at times; he was depressed, but he never lost control of himself and never failed to be resilient. With all his greatness fundamentally he was "just like folks." If he had not been "just like folks" the Republic might not have succeeded. (Hedges, Job E.—*Washington a Living Force*, pp. 13-14.) (At Washington's Headquarters, Morristown, N. J., February 23, 1914.)

8. Self-Control.

Master of Himself.

The chief thought that runs through all the sayings is to practice self-control, and no man ever displayed that most difficult of virtues to such a degree as George Washington. (Lodge, Henry C.—*George Washington* (*American Statesmen*), Vol. I, p. 51.)

Solitude, indeed, is the last quality that an intelligent student of his career would ascribe to him. Dignified and reserved he was, undoubtedly; and as this maner was natural to him, he won more true friends by using it than if he had disguised himself in a forced familiarity and worn his heart upon his sleeve. But from first to last he was a man who did his work in the bonds of companionship, who trusted his comrades in the great enterprise even though they were not his intimates, and who neither sought nor occupied a lonely eminence of unshared glory. (Van Dyke, Henry—*The Americanism of Washington*, pp. 4-5.)

His passions were strong, and sometimes they broke out with vehemence, but he had the power of checking them in an instant. Perhaps self-control was the most remarkable trait of his character. It was in part the effect of his discipline; yet he seems by nature to have possessed the power to a

degree which has been denied to other men. (Sparks, Jared—*The Life of George Washington*, p. 460.)

9. Leadership.

Ability to Handle Men.

More familiar is his extraordinary work in keeping the little army of the infant Republic together in the seven years of the war, and under circumstances such as never before tried any military leader. He was obliged to be at once its civil administrator as well as its Commander-in-Chief, and only Washington could ever have brought the epic struggle to a successful issue. (Beck, James M.—*The Washington Tradition and Our Foreign Policy*, p. 8.)

Was it in any sense a misfortune for the people of America, even the poorest among them, that there was a man able to advance sixty-four thousand dollars out of his own purse, with no other security but his own faith in their cause, to pay his daily expenses while he was leading their armies? This unsecured loan was one of the very things, I doubt not, that helped to inspire general confidence. (Van Dyke, Henry—*The Americanism of Washington*, pp. 28-29.)

Soldiering is not all fighting nor all marching. It begins with the people at home who furnish the recruits and the arms, the food, the clothing, and hospital supplies (little enough in the Revolution). It is not too much to say that the Revolutionary War was virtually won by the weak and ill-provided American force at Valley Forge in 1778, three years before the surrender of Cornwallis; because that experience proved that enough men believed in Washington and stood by him to keep the British inactive in Philadelphia until the colonial force could get its breath again and take the offensive. The American victory is a proof that Washington was a great soldier, for without him the victory would have gone the other way. (Hart, Albert B.—*George Washington* (*Reading with a Purpose*, No. 42), p. 16.)

The problem of the Revolution was not one of military strategy, but of keeping an army in existence, and it was in this that the commander-in-chief's great ability showed itself. The British could and did repeatedly beat the Continental army, but

they could not beat the General, and so long as he was in the field there was a rallying ground for whatever fighting spirit there was. (Ford, Paul L.—*George Washington*, p. 279.)

III. SIGNIFICANT DATES Selected from *George Washington Year by Year.*

1775—Colonel Washington was field officer of the Independent Companies in several counties in Virginia.

1775, Feb. 20—Colonel Washington was elected member of Second Provincial Convention for Fairfax County.

1775, Mar. 20-27—Colonel Washington attended the Virginia convention assembled in St. John's Church, Richmond. Colonel Washington was elected to the Second Continental Congress.

1775, May 10—The Second Continental Congress assembled in the State House (Independence Hall), Philadelphia; John Hancock was elected president on Randolph's departure. June 15, on John Adams' nomination, Colonel George Washington, of Virginia, was elected "General and Commander in Chief of the Army of the United Colonies"; accepted June 16; commissioned June 19.

1775, June 23-July 2—General Washington made the journey to Cambridge.

1775, July 3—The new commander in chief took command of the Continental forces besieging Boston.

1776, Jan. 18—Colonel Henry Knox completed the task of bringing 59 cannon weighing 124,000 pounds on 42 sleds over the mountains from Ticonderoga to the Cambridge lines.

1776, Mar. 4—General Washington fortified Dorchester Heights, which made the British position in Boston untenable.

1776, Mar. 17—General Washington occupied Boston on its evacuation by the British the same day.

1776, Apr. 3—General Washington received degree of LL. D., which Harvard College conferred.

1776, Apr. 4-13—General Washington journeyed to New York to start plans to strengthen the place before the anticipated British attack.

1776, June 29—The long-expected arrival of the British forces began. Within a week General Howe, the British commander, established headquarters on Staten Island.

1776, July 9—General Washington received from Congress the Declaration of Independence, and at 6 o'clock that evening the regiments were paraded and the document read to them.

1776, Aug. 27—The Battle of Long Island took place; the Americans were defeated. General Washington then led the retreat across the East River. He transported 9,000 men and military stores to New York by boats without the enemy discovering the retreat.

1776, Sept. 12—The American evacuation of New York City was decided upon. Afterward General Washington established headquarters on Harlem Heights, moving later to White Plains.

1776, Oct. 28—The Battle of White Plains was fought. The English effected a lodgment in one American position, but were not able to follow it up.

1776, Nov. 16—The surrender of Fort Washington, followed by the abandonment of Fort Lee November 21, on the western side of the Hudson River, was followed by the retreat of the Americans across New Jersey.

1776, Dec. 8—General Washington crossed the Delaware River into Pennsylvania with his decimated force, securing all the boats.

1776, Dec. 25-26—On Christmas night General Washington led his army across the Delaware River amid the ice, surprised the British, and secured the victory of Trenton.

1777, Jan. 3—General Washington's sudden attack on Princeton resulted in another victory, followed by an advance across New Jersey and establishment of winter quarters at Morristown.

1777, Aug. 2—General Washington was at Philadelphia, his army in the neighborhood awaiting news of Howe's landing place, which was made at the Head of the Elk.

1777, Sept. 11—The Battle of Brandywine took place following Howe's advance from the Chesapeake. The Americans were forced to retreat.

1777, Sept. 26—General Howe entered Philadelphia and established his winter quarters.

1777, Oct. 4—The battle of Germantown took place. Washington's plan of attack was frustrated by fog and mistakes, and the Americans were repulsed.

1777, Oct. 17—Surrender of Burgoyne's army at Saratoga, made possible by Washington's position on the flank of Clinton's army.

1777, Dec. 19—General Washington established the army in winter quarters at Valley Forge, where great suffering was experienced. General Steuben introduced new drill and organization into the army.

1778, May 6—General Washington announced the French alliance to the army.

1778, June 18—The British, under Sir Henry Clinton, Howe's successor, evacuated Philadelphia. They retired across New Jersey, with General Washington's forces in pursuit.

1778, June 28—The battle of Monmouth took place. General Washington turned retreat into victory by personally leading his men. General Lee was rebuked in the field by General Washington.

1778, Dec. 11—General Washington established winter quarters at Middlebrook, N. J., on the Raritan.

1779—General Washington's headquarters during the summer and fall were at New Windsor and West Point, N. Y. In December they were moved to Morristown, N. J., for six months.

1780, Jan. 19—General Washington was elected member of the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia. He accepted on February 15 and his membership certificate was dated March 22.

1780, July—French fleet and army under Rochambeau arrived at Newport, R. I.

1780, Sept. 21—General Washington and Count de Rochambeau met in conference at Hartford, Conn., to make preliminary arrangements for the future campaign.

1780, Dec. 6—Winter headquarters were established at New Windsor, N. Y.

1781, Mar. 2-20—General Washington made a trip to Newport to have a consultation with the French.

1781, Apr. 26—General Washington was given degree of LL. D., by Yale College; diploma dated September 12.

1781, May 22—Conference with Rochambeau at Wethersfield, Conn.; attack on New York planned. Armies joined July 6, but plan abandoned.

1781, Aug.—Cornwallis's British army, following a Virginia campaign with Lafayette and Steuben, established its base at Yorktown.

1781, Aug. 14—General Washington learned of the intention of Count de Grasse to bring his fleet to the Chesapeake.

1781, Aug. 19—General Washington and Rochambeau began their joint march to Virginia.

1781, Sept. 5—De Grasse prevented the British fleet under Admiral Graves from aiding Cornwallis.

1781, Sept. 9-12—General Washington on the march stopped at Mount Vernon for the first time since May 4, 1775.

1781, Sept. 28—The siege of Yorktown began.

1781, Oct. 19—Cornwallis surrendered his whole army. The American Army returned to the Hudson River, but the French remained in Virginia until the latter part of 1782, when they marched to Boston and embarked. Washington spent the winter at Philadelphia.

1782, May 22—General Washington emphatically rejected a proposal of Kingship.

1782, Aug. 18—Washington College at Chestertown, Md., named the college for General Washington. He accepted the honor.

1783, Mar. 15—General Washington made a stirring reply to the Newburgh address, quieting the officers' demand for redress before the army was disbanded.

1783, Apr. 19—Cessation of hostilities proclaimed.

1783, May 8—General Washington dined on board a British warship with General Carleton;

saluted with seventeen guns as high official of an independent nation.

1783, June 8—General Washington sent a circular letter to the States, pointing out the dangers and needs of the country with the return of peace.

1783, June 19—General Washington was elected President General of the newly organized Society of the Cincinnati.

1783, July 4—General Washington received degree of LL. D. from University of Pennsylvania.

1783, July 18-Aug. 5—General Washington made a tour through the Hudson and Mohawk regions with Governor George Clinton, observing the possibilities of the Mohawk navigation—the future Erie Canal route.

1783, Aug. 25-Nov. 9—General Washington had his headquarters near Princeton so as to be able to confer with Congress on "arrangements for peace and public concerns."

1783, Nov. 2—General Washington made his Farewell Address to the army.

1783, Nov. 25—General Washington reentered New York. This was a gala day as the British troops evacuated the city and embarked for England.

1783, Nov. 27—General Washington was made honorary member of Marine Society of New York; certificate dated November 28.

1783, Dec. 4—General Washington, at Fraunces's Tavern, New York City, bade his officers farewell.

1783, Dec. 23—General Washington resigned his commission to Congress assembled in the statehouse at Annapolis.

UNIT V

George Washington a Private Citizen Immediately Following the Revolution

(*Brief Outline*)

I. Retirement to Mount Vernon Following Resignation of Commission to Congress.

II. Activities.

A. As a Farmer.

1. *George Washington the Farmer.*
2. *Land and Crops and Stock.*
3. *Organization and Labor.*

B. As a Business Man.

1. *George Washington, the Business Man and Engineer.*
2. *George Washington, Engineer.*
3. *The Promoter and Planter.*
4. *The Business Organizer.*

C. *George Washington, the Citizen.*

III. Social Life at Mount Vernon.

A. Week Days.

B. Sundays.

1. *George Washington as a Christian.*
2. *George Washington and Religion.*
3. *Washington's Own Words on Religion*

IV. Fraternal Life.

A. *Fraternal Relations.*

B. *Academic, Municipal, and Fraternal Honors Held by George Washington.*

V. Man of Letters.

A. Personal Writings.

1. Diaries.
2. *Literary Records.*
3. *Washington Sayings.*
4. Correspondence.
5. Business Books.
   a. *Washington's Business Records.*
6. The Writings of George Washington—Edited by John C. Fitzpatrick.

B. Scientific Writings.

1. Engineering.
   a. *George Washington, Engineer.*

WASHINGTON FAMILY
Painting by Thomas P. Rossiter (1817-1871)

b. *George Washington: Leader in Advancement of of Civilization.*

2. Agriculture.
   a. *Washington's Scientific Farm Methods.*
3. Education.
   a. *Practical Education.*
   b. *George Washington: Patron of Education.*
   c. Washington's Words on a National University as Found in His Will.

VI. Significant Dates.

NOTE: *Topics in italics are titles of 48 papers in a series of 12 George Washington Programs and the parts of the Honor to George Washington series of 16 pamphlets issued by the George Washington Bicentennial Commission.*

Music Room, Mount Vernon, Va.

UNIT V

George Washington a Private Citizen Immediately Following the Revolution

(Development)

I. Retirement to Mount Vernon Following Resignation of Commission.

He returned from the Revolution with a strong desire to beautify his estate, a desire in part due no doubt to seeing beautiful homes elsewhere and to contact with cultured people, both Americans and foreigners. One of his first tasks was to rebuild and enlarge his house. From a small house of eight rooms he transformed Mount Vernon into the present large mansion, ninety-six feet and four inches long by thirty-two feet in depth, with two floors and an attic, an immense cellar and the magnificent portico overlooking the Potomac. The plans and specifications he drew with his own hands, . . . The flagstones for the floor of the portico he imported from Whitehaven, England, and these still remain in place, though many are cracked or broken. (Haworth, Paul L.—*George Washington, Country Gentleman*, pp. 151-152.)

Though invited to visit France, the demands of his private affairs would not permit his absence. He returned to Mount Vernon at Christmas time. By March he was making his plans, and the day after the departure of Lafayette, September 1st, he was off for the West. It was ostensibly to look after his Western lands, of which he had then 40,000 acres, but he was only three days out when he wrote in his diary that the one object of his journey was to obtain information of the nearest and best communication—I am quoting his language—"to obtain information of the nearest and best communication between the Eastern and Western waters and to facilitate, as much as in him [me] lay, the inland navigation of the Potomac; . . . ." (Finley, John H. —*Washington and the West*, p. 11.) (Address, Morristown, N. J., February 22, 1925.)

II. Activities.

After all, the most fascinating facts about Washington are not those concerned with his public achievements but with the man himself—"the many-sided Washington." His versatility challenges us,

for he was an exceptional farmer, a good business man, explorer, engineer, a founder of corporations, an organizer of armies, a great commander, a great president, and a great statesman. (Hart, Albert B.—*George Washington* (*Reading with a Purpose*, No. 42), p. 11.)

A. As a Farmer.

Nor was his enthusiasm for agriculture the evanescent enthusiasm of the man who in middle age buys a farm as a plaything and tries for the first time the costly experiment of cultivating the soil. He was born on a plantation, was brought up in the country and until manhood he had never even seen a town of five thousand people. . . . he was one of the first American experimental agriculturists, always alert for better methods, willing to take any amount of pains to find the best fertilizer, the best way to avoid plant diseases, the best methods of cultivation, and he once declared that he had little patience with those content to tread the ruts their fathers trod. If he were alive to-day, we may be sure that he would be an active worker in farmers' institutes, an eager visitor to agricultural colleges, a reader of scientific reports and an enthusiastic promoter of anything tending to better American farming and farm life. (Haworth, Paul L.—*George Washington, Country Gentleman*, pp. 3, 6-7.)

1. George Washington the Farmer—Program Six (*George Washington the Man of Action in Military and Civil Life*), No. 4.
2. Land and Crops and Stock—*Honor to George Washington*, No. 4 (*Washington the Farmer*), Part I.
3. Organization and Labor—*Honor to George Washington*, No. 4 (*Washington the Farmer*), Part II.

The bent of our Farmer's mind was to the practical, yet he took pride in the appearance of his estate. "I shall begrudge no reasonable expense that will contribute to the improvement and neatness of my farms," he wrote one of his managers, "for nothing pleases me better than to see them in good order, and everything trim, handsome, and thriving about them; nor nothing hurts me more than to find them otherwise." (Haworth, Paul L.—*George Washington, Country Gentleman*, pp. 161-162.)

B. As a Business Man.

Washington was the most methodical man that ever lived. He had a place for everything and insisted that everything should be kept in its place. There was nothing haphazard about his methods of business. He kept exact accounts of financial dealings.

His habit of setting things down on paper was one that developed early. (Haworth, Paul L.—*George Washington, Country Gentleman*, p. 76.)

1. George Washington the Business Man and Engineer—Program Six (*George Washington the Man of Action in Military and Civil Life*), No. 5.

With a vision far beyond his day George Washington sought to promote all enterprises that developed transportation and communication between the seaboard and the frontiers. Every business project for the advancement of commerce and colonization had his support.

2. George Washington, Engineer—*Honor to George Washington*, No. 13 (*Washington as Engineer and City Builder*), Part I.

. . . but Washington was, in a sense, the first great American, because, having freed the Colonies, he was the first to realize the importance of tying that Great Valley of the Western waters to the East and making a unity of what might have become two nations divided by the lateral range, or perhaps three, with the Rocky Mountain barrier for another boundary, as in Europe; or, perchance a group of little American Balkans. He was the original expansionist; not only the father of his country, but the "prophet of the West." (Finley, John H.—*Washington and the West*, p. 8.) (Address, Morristown, N. J., February 22, 1925.)

3. The Promoter and Planter—*Honor to George Washington*, No. 12 (*Washington the Business Man*), Part III.
4. The Business Organizer—*Honor to George Washington*, No. 12 (*Washington the Business Man*), Part IV.

He was a man of private enterprise, the equal of our greatest business magnates in his vision and capacity. He built the first grist mill the other side of the mountains. (Finley, John H.—*Washington*

and the West, p. 12.) (Address, Morristown, N. J., February 22, 1925.)

A few years later, when his large sagacity perceived that the development of internal commerce was one of the first needs of the new country, at a time when he held no public office, he became president of a company for the extension of navigation on the . . . Potomac. The Legislature of Virginia proposed to give him a hundred and fifty shares of stock. Washington refused this, or any other kind of pay, saying that he could serve the people better in the enterprise if he were known to have no selfish interest in it. He was not the kind of a man to reconcile himself to a gratuity (which is the Latinized word for a "tip" offered to a person not in livery), and if the modern methods of "coming in on the ground-floor" and "taking a rake-off" had been explained and suggested to him, I suspect that he would have described them in language more notable for its force than for its elegance. (Van Dyke, Henry—*The Americanism of Washington,* pp. 31-32.)

The situation confronting "Farmer Washington" was this: He had a great abundance of land, but most of it on his home estate was mediocre in quality. Some of that lying at a distance was more fertile, but much of it was uncleared and that on the Ohio was hopelessly distant from a market. With the exception of Mount Vernon even those plantations in Virginia east of the Blue Ridge could not be looked after in person. He must either rent them, trust them to a manager, or allow them to lie idle. Even the Mount Vernon land was distant from a good market, and the cost of transportation was so great that he must produce for selling purposes articles of little bulk compared with value. Finally, he had an increasing number of slaves for whom food and clothing must be provided. (Haworth, Paul L.—*George Washington, Country Gentleman,* p. 67.)

C. George Washington the Citizen—Program Six (*George Washington the Man of Action in Military and Civil Life,* No. 6.

As a citizen George Washington had many interests and affiliations. He gave long and constructive service as a burgess, became a Freemason before he

was of age, and was pleased and proud of his chancellorship of William and Mary. Education with him was more than a hobby—it was a passion.

III. Social Life at Mount Vernon.

A. Week Days.

About sunrise, General Washington invariably visited and inspected his stables. He was very fond of horses, and his equipages were always of a superior order. The horses which he rode, in the war of Independence, were said to be superb. . . . The library, and a visit to the stables, occupied the morning till the hour of breakfast: this meal was without change to him, whose habits were regular, even to matters which others are so apt to indulge themselves in, to endless variety. Indian cakes, honey and tea, formed this temperate repast. On rising from table, if there were guests, and it was seldom otherwise, books and paper were offered for their amusement; they were requested to take good care of themselves, and the illustrious farmer proceeded to the daily tour of his agricultural concerns. He rode upon his farms entirely unattended, opening his gates, pulling down and putting up his fences, as he passed, visiting his laborers at their work, inspecting all the operations of his extensive agricultural establishments with a careful eye, directing useful improvements, and superintending them in their progress. . . . The tour of the farms might average from ten to fifteen miles per day. . . .

The afternoon was usually devoted to the library. At night, his labors o'er, the venerable citizen would join his family and friends at the tea-table, and enjoy their society for several hours—took no supper, and about nine o'clock retired to bed. When without company, he frequently read to his family extracts from the new publications of the day, and, on Sunday, sermons and other sacred writings. He read with distinctness and precision, though with a voice, the tones of which had been considerably broken by a pulmonary affection in early life, and which, when greatly excited, produced a laboring of the chest. He would frequently, when sitting with his family, appear absent; his lips would move, his hand be raised, and he would evidently seem under the influence of thoughts, which had nothing to do with the quiescent scene around him. This pecu-

liarity is readily accounted for, since it must be no very easy matter for one who so long had borne the cares of public life, at once to lay aside all thought for others, and become content with individual concerns.

In winter, when stress of weather prevented his taking his usual exercise, he was in the habit of walking for an hour in the portico, before retiring to rest. As the eastern portico of the Mansion House is more than ninety feet in length, his walk would comprise several miles. (Custis, George Washington Parke—*Recollections and Private Memoirs of Washington,* pp. 6-9.)

For several months after arriving at Mount Vernon, almost every day brought him the addresses of an affectionate and grateful people. The glow of expression in which the high sense universally entertained of his services was conveyed, manifested the warmth of feeling which animated the American bosom. This unexampled tribute of voluntary applause, paid by a whole people, to an individual no longer in power, made no impression on the unassuming modesty of his character and deportment. . . . The same firmness of mind, the same steady and well tempered judgment, which had guided him through the most perilous seasons of the war, still regulated his conduct; . . . (Marshall, John—*The Life of George Washington,* Vol. IV, pp. 114-115.)

B. Sundays.

General Washington was always a strict and decorous observer of the Sabbath. . . . His respect to the clergy, as a body, was shown by public entertainments to them, the same as to the Corps Legislative and Diplomatic, and among his bosom friends were the venerable Bishop of Pennsylvania and the late excellent prelate and ardent friend of American liberty, Dr. Carroll, Archbishop of Baltimore. (Custis, George Washington Parke—*Recollections and Private Memoirs of Washington,* p. 9.)

1. George Washington as a Christian—Revealed Religious Convictions—Program Seven (*George Washington the Christian*), No. 3.

No one can read the diaries or writings of George Washington without being impressed with his unfailing faith in Divine guidance and care. For his escapes he

gave thanks to God, and for his victories and successes he gave the tribute of gratitude to Divine dispensation.

2. George Washington and Religion—*Honor to George Washington,* No. 5 (*Washington as a Religious Man*), Part I.
3. Washington's Own Words on Religion—*Honor to George Washington,* No. 5 (*Washington as a Religious Man*), Part II.

IV. Fraternal Life.

A. Fraternal Relations—*Honor to George Washington,* No. 14 (*Washington's Home and Fraternal Life*), Part II.

B. Academic, Municipal, and Fraternal Honors Held by George Washington—*Honor to George Washington,* No. 2 (*Washington The Man of Mind*), Part IV.

V. Man of Letters.

We are accustomed to leave out of account one of the most important phases of Washington's service to this country. Though he had very little schooling, he probably wrote more than any other man of his time in America (not even excepting Franklin). Much of this has been published and is now open to the world. He kept his papers carefully so that we have his earliest letters and documents, well spelled for the time, though some modern detractors, who call themselves biographers, would like to send him back to the primary grades.

We may truly say that if by "literary" man we mean a man who has great thoughts and expresses them in a clear, lucid, broad, and intellectual way, then Washington deserves a high place in the academy of American literary men. (Hart, Albert B.—*George Washington* (*Reading with a Purpose,* No. 42), pp. 19-20.)

A. Personal Writings.

All told, according to Mr. Gaillard Hunt, who has them in charge, the Washington manuscripts in the Library of Congress is the largest collection of papers of one person in the world. The collection contains . . . [eight or ten thousand] papers in his own hand, press copies, or drafts in the writing of his secretaries, and many times that number of others. (Haworth, Paul L.—*George Washington, Country Gentleman,* p. 87.)

1. Diaries.

> At present there are forty original diaries known to be in existence; thirty-six of these came into the possession of the Government when the Washington Papers were purchased from the family in 1834 and 1849, and are now, with those Papers, in the Library of Congress. . . .
>
> It seems unlikely that the diary habit became confirmed until Washington was nearly forty years old, and it is altogether probable that his early diaries were kept only as records of special and unusual times, such as the trip to Barbadoes in 1751-52. . . . The inference is strong that no personal diaries were kept during the years 1755-59. . . .
>
> There is abundant evidence that Washington's method in keeping his diary was to make rough memoranda of the day's occurrences upon loose slips, or improvised notebooks of a few leaves stitched together, and, later, sometimes some days later to copy out these rough notes into a permanent diary record. . . .
>
> Ruled paper was unknown in America during Washington's lifetime and his invariable regularity of line spacing was obtained by means of a heavily ruled guide-sheet (which he made himself) beneath his writing-paper; he followed this plan in copying out his diaries. . . .
>
> The value of the diaries as an historical record is such that it is greatly to be regretted that any of them should be missing, or unavailable. As a whole they constitute a most remarkable record of a remarkable man. (*The Diaries of George Washington, 1748-1799*, ed. by John C. Fitzpatrick, Vol. I, Introduction, pp. vii-x.)

2. Literary Records—*Honor to George Washington,* No. 2 (*Washington The Man of Mind*), Part II.
3. Washington Sayings—*Honor to George Washington,* No. 2 (*Washington The Man of Mind*), Part III.
4. Correspondence.
   a. Facsimile of a George Washington Letter—*Honor to George Washington,* No. 2 (*Washington The Man of Mind*).

> Washington soon found the greatest of his burdens—letter-writing. His correspondence increased

rapidly and to an enormous extent. (Thayer, William R.—*George Washington,* p. 147.)

5. Business Books.

Washington also kept cash memorandum books, general account books, mill books, and a special book in which he recorded his accounts with the estate of the Custis children. These old books, written in his neat, legible hand, are not only one of our chief sources of information concerning his agricultural and financial affairs but contain many sidelights upon historical events. (Haworth, Paul L.—*George Washington, Country Gentleman,* p. 81.)

a. Washington's Business Records—*Honor to George Washington,* No. 12 (*Washington The Business Man*), Part II.

6. The Writings of George Washington—Edited by John C. Fitzpatrick.

B. Scientific Writings.

1. Engineering.

a. George Washington, Engineer—*Honor to George Washington,* No. 13 (*Washington as Engineer and City Builder*), Part I.

b. George Washington: Leader in Advancement of Civilization—Program Eight (*George Washington The Leader of Men*), No. 2.

In occupations, exact surveys, rotation of crops, diversified industry; in public affairs, a self-controlling central government and the development of the West through it; in life, exact justice for himself and others, temperance, wide reading, rational pleasure—these were elements in Washington's stand for progress.

2. Agriculture.

Throughout his entire life Washington kept a record of the weather as an aid, apparently, to his agricultural activities; . . . (*The Diaries of George Washington,* ed. by John C. Fitzpatrick, Vol. I, Introduction, p. xi.)

Washington's correspondence on agricultural matters with Arthur Young and Sir John Sinclair, eminent English agriculturists, was collected soon after his death in a volume that is now rare. In it are a number of letters written by other American farmers, including Thomas Jefferson, relative to agriculture in their localities. These letters were

the result of inquiries made of Washington by Young in 1791. In order to obtain the facts desired Washington sent out a circular letter to some of the most intelligent farmers in the Middle States, and the replies form perhaps our best source of information regarding agricultural conditions in that period. . . .

Some of Washington's other agricultural papers have been printed in one form and another, but a great number, and some the most interesting, can still be consulted only in manuscript. (Haworth, Paul L.—*George Washington, Country Gentleman*, pp. 83-84.)

a. Washington's Scientific Farm Methods—*Honor to George Washington,* No. 4 (*Washington the Farmer*), Part III.

3. Education.

Washington was the firm friend of American education. (Barton, William E.—*George Washington.*) (Address, Oak Park, Ill., February 22, 1920.)

a. Practical Education—*Honor to George Washington,* No. 2 (*Washington The Man of Mind*), Part I.

b. George Washington: Patron of Education—Program Eight (*George Washington The Leader of Men*), No. 1.

George Washington, always regretful of his own lack of formal training, throughout his life advocated education and by his will sought to establish for our country such a university as he thought would develop good Americans.

Washington bequeathed his books and papers, along with his Mansion House, to his nephew, Bushrod Washington, an associate justice of the Federal Supreme Court. . . .

Bushrod Washington died in 1829 and left the papers and letter books for the most part to his nephew, . . . [George] Corbin Washington. In 1834 the Nation purchased of this gentleman the papers of a public character, paying twenty-five thousand dollars. The owner reserved the private papers, including invoices, ciphering book, rules of civility, etc., but in 1849 sold these also to the same purchaser for twenty thousand dollars. The papers were kept for many years in the Department of State, but in the administration of Theodore Roose-

velt most of them were transferred to the Library of Congress, where they could be better cared for and would be more accessible. (Haworth, Paul L.—*George Washington, Country Gentleman*, pp. 84-85.)

c. Washington's Words on a National University as Found in His Will (Unit VIII).

VI. Significant Dates Selected from *George Washington Year by Year*—(See Dates given in Unit VI).

1783, Dec. 25—General and Mrs. Washington celebrated Christmas Day at Mount Vernon for the first time in seven years.

1784, Jan. 13—General Washington was made honorary member of Charleston (S. C.) Library Society.

1784, Sept. 1-Oct. 4—General Washington made a tour of his lands beyond the Alleghenies. He investigated the interlocking of Potomac and Ohio branch headwaters with a view to the establishment of an extensive navigation system.

1784, Dec. 2—General Washington was given freedom of City of New York.

1784, Dec. 20-29—General Washington attended the conference at Annapolis as the Virginia representative on the interstate control of Potomac River navigation.

1785, May 17—The Potomac Navigation Company was organized, with General Washington as president; operations began shortly after. This called for many trips of inspection.

1785, Dec. 17—General Washington, a trustee of the proposed Alexandria Academy, attended meeting. Academy was incorporated in 1786, with George Washington named as trustee until first annual election by supporters of the academy.

UNIT VI

George Washington a Leader in the "Critical Period" of American History (1783-1789)

(Brief Outline)

I. Antecedents of the Constitution.

A. Plans for Union Prior to the Revolution.

1. New England Confederation.
2. Albany Plan of Union.
3. Stamp Act Congress.
4. Intercolonial Committees of Correspondence.
5. First Continental Congress.

B. Plans for Union During and After the Revolution.

1. Second Continental Congress.
2. Declaration of Independence.
3. Articles of Confederation.
   a. Origin and Nature.
   b. Adoption.
   c. Value.
   d. Defects.
   e. Results from Operation.

II. The Constitutional Convention.

A. *Preliminaries of the Convention.*

1. Commercial Conferences.
   a. Alexandria-Mount Vernon, 1785.
   b. Annapolis Convention, September, 1786.

B. Meeting at Philadelphia.

C. Organization and Membership.

1. Representation of States.
2. Delegates.
   a. Number.
   b. Character of Men.
3. George Washington as Delegate and Presiding Officer.
4. *Creation and Organization of a New Nation.*

D. Work of the Convention.

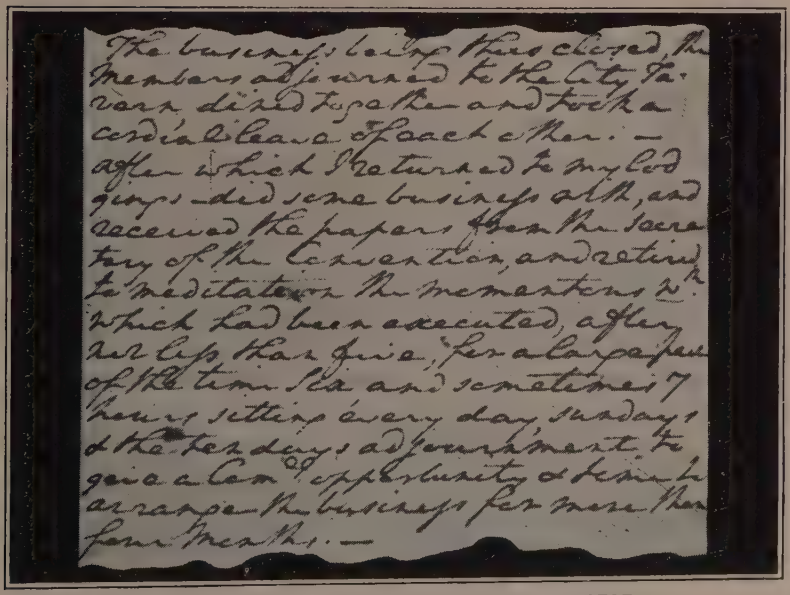
1. Debates in the Federal Convention as Reported by James Madison.
2. The Great Compromises.
3. Notes of Alexander Hamilton and Others in the Federal Convention of 1787.
4. *Results of the Convention.*
5. The Leading Features of the Constitution.
6. The Six Fundamental Principles of the Constitution —James M. Beck.

INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA

III. Ratification of the Constitution (1787-1790).
- A. Difficulties Encountered.
- B. Public Discussion.
- C. The Federalist.
- D. Conventions and Ratification of the Constitution by the Several States.

IV. Significant Dates.

Note: *Topics in italics are titles of 48 papers in a series of 12 George Washington Programs and the parts of the Honor to George Washington series of 16 pamphlets issued by the George Washington Bicentennial Commission.*


The business being thus closed the members adjourned to the City Tavern dined together and took a cordial leave of each other. — after which I returned to my lodgings — did some business with, and received the papers from the Secretary of the Convention, and retired to meditate on the momentous w^k which had been executed, after near Six Months, for a large part of the time Six and sometimes 7 hours sitting every day, Sundays & the ten days adjournment to get a Committee opportunity & time to arrange the business for more than four Months. —

Washington's Diary of September 17, 1787, on Close of Federal Convention
(*See page 87 of the text*)

UNIT VI

George Washington a Leader in the "Critical Period" of American History (1783-1789)

(Development)

I. Antecedents of the Constitution.

The doubt, the drifting, the incongruities and inconsistencies, the mistakes and follies which marked the five years after 1783 form what has been well called "The Critical Period of American History." . . . Who should be the builders of the Ship of State? Those who had courage and clear vision, who loved justice, who were patient and humble and unflagging, and who believed with an ineluctable conviction that righteousness exalteth a nation; . . . (Thayer, William R.—*George Washington*, p. 151.)

A. Plans for Union Prior to the Revolution.

1. New England Confederation, 1643.

In 1643, the four colonies of Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven formed a confederation for purposes of defense in case of attacks or depredations by the Dutch on the Hudson, or the Indians. The name of the confederation was "The United Colonies of New England." (Fiske, John—*History of the United States*, p. 107.)

2. Albany Plan of Union, 1754.

The long series of wars which came to an end in 1763 had tended to bring the several English colonies together. Frequently, it had been necessary to take combined action against the French and their Indian allies, and conferences had been held from time to time from 1684 onwards. The most famous of these meetings was the one held at Albany in 1754, and known as the Albany Congress; but the word "congress," as now used in America, is inapplicable; it was rather a conference or convention, in our political language. (Channing, Edward—*Student's History of the United States*, rev. ed., p. 119.)

In 1754, when the war with France was breaking out, several colonies sent delegates to a Congress at Albany, to insure the friendly aid of the Six Nations. Franklin was present at this Congress, and proposed a Plan of Union for the colonies. (Fiske, John—*History of the United States*, p. 187.)

A plan of union drafted by Benjamin Franklin . . . was adopted, providing for an appointed president-general and a council of elected representatives, with power over Indian affairs, military and naval affairs, public lands, and new settlements, and the right to make laws and levy taxes for these purposes. The colonies all rejected the plan because it limited their independent action, and the home government disapproved because it infringed too much on the royal prerogative. (Matteson, David M.—*Epitome of United States History*, p. 352.)

a. Reference.

Hart, Albert B.—*American History Told by Contemporaries*, Vol. II, pp. 357-360, Chief Justice Stephen Hopkins, "The Albany Plan of Union" (1754).

3. Stamp Act Congress, 1765.

On the 7th of October [1765], the proposed congress assembled at New York, comprising delegates from Massachusetts, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, and New York, in all nine colonies, which are here mentioned in the order of the dates at which they chose their delegates. In Virginia, the governor succeeded in preventing the meeting of the legislature, so that this great colony did not send delegates; and for various reasons, New Hampshire, North Carolina, and Georgia were likewise unrepresented at the congress. (Fiske, John—*American Revolution*, p. 21.)

It was the first unmistakable evidence that the colonies would make common cause. After a session of two weeks the congress adjourned, having drawn up petitions to the English government, and a "Declaration of Rights and Grievances of the Colonists in America." (Hart, Albert B.—*Formation of the Union*, p. 58.)

The Declaration of Rights is important, because it is the first utterance of any considerable number of the colonies on the questions which were soon to be of supreme importance. (Channing, Edward—*Student's History of the United States*, rev. ed., p. 146.)

The Stamp Act Congress, as the meeting was called, claimed for Americans the same inherent rights as were enjoyed by Englishmen, and declared

that since the colonists were not represented in Parliament—and from the circumstances they could not be—their only lawful representatives were those chosen as members of the colonial legislatures. (Forman, Samuel E.—*Advanced American History*, pp. 112-113.)

a. Reference.

Hart, Albert B.—*American History Told by Contemporaries*, Vol. II, pp. 402-404, The Stamp Act Congress, "Declaration of the Rights and Grievances of the Colonists" (1765).

4. Intercolonial Committees of Correspondence, 1772.

Under the leadership of Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson, a permanent Committee of Correspondence was appointed . . . "to maintain a correspondence with our sister colonies." Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and South Carolina appointed similar committees. (Channing, Edward—*Student's History of the United States*, rev. ed., p. 159.)

When the Continental Congress met, there is good reason to believe that it was looked upon as a meeting of the committees of correspondence of the several colonies; indeed, its members were in most cases the members of the committees of correspondence in the respective provinces. In later generations, when States and sections quarreled as to whom the honor belonged of having been the first to rebel, Virginia or Massachusetts, North or South, there was much ado over the origin of the committees of correspondence. The truth seems to be that Samuel Adams, inspired perhaps by Otis or Mayhew, established the first system of local committees. . . . It was Virginia, however, imitating at first standing legislative committees already existing in England, which set up various like committees in the House of Burgesses, . . .

Out of this experience Virginia was inspired on the eve of the Revolution (1773) to establish and to urge other colonies to set up legislative committees of correspondence which would keep each other informed as to the state of the public mind and strive to preserve unity. From this committee now came the first invitation of one colony to others to meet in an all-American Congress, though many

town gatherings here and there in America had already proposed that plan. Indeed, the time was ripe and the logic of events put the idea in every fertile mind. (Van Tyne, Claude H.—*The Causes of the War of Independence* (*The Founding of the American Republic*, Vol. I), pp. 427-429.)

a. Reference.
Howard, G. E.—*Preliminaries of the Revolution* (*American Nation*, Vol. VIII), ch. xiv (Royal Orders and Committees of Correspondence).

5. First Continental Congress, 1774.

By September, 1774, all the colonies (except Georgia) had sent delegates to Philadelphia to meet in a body that became known as the First Continental Congress. . . . The congress of 1774 provided for the holding of another congress in May, 1775, at Philadelphia, . . . (Forman. Samuel E.—*Advanced American History*, p. 122.)

They drew up a declaration of rights specifying a dozen vexatious laws passed since the Grenville administration to which they "could not submit." (Muzzey, David S.—*History of the American People*, p. 118.)

a. Reference.
Hart, Albert B.—*American History Told by Contemporaries*, Vol. II, pp. 434-439, John Adams, "The First Continental Congress" (1774).

B. Plans for Union During and After the Revolution.

1. Second Continental Congress, 1775-1781.

This Congress, like the first, was only a kind of committee of advice. It had no power to make laws binding the people of America like the present Congress of the United States. (Muzzey, David S.—*History of the American People*, p. 122.)

a. Work of the Congress.
Managed the War.
Declaration of Independence.
Produced Articles of Confederation.

2. Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.

a. Resolution Introduced in the Continental Congress by Richard Henry Lee (Va.), June 7, 1776.

Resolved, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States, that

they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved.

That it is expedient forthwith to take the most effectual measures for forming foreign Alliances.

That a plan of confederation be prepared and transmitted to the respective Colonies for their consideration and approbation. (Quoted from *Journals of the Continental Congress*, Library of Congress edition, Vol. V, p. 425.) (Reprint—*Documents Illustrative of the Formation of the Union of the American States*, p. 21. Government Printing Office, 1927.)

The second day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epocha in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated, as a day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward, forevermore.

You will think me transported with enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well aware of the toil, and blood, and treasure, that it will cost us to maintain this declaration, and support and defend these States. Yet, through all the gloom, I can see the rays of ravishing light and glory. I can see that the end is more than worth all the means, and that posterity will triumph in that day's transaction, even although we should rue it, which I trust in God we shall not. (Adams, John—*Works*, Vol. IX, p. 420.) (Letter to Mrs. Adams, July 3, 1776.)

The Declaration was yesterday published and proclaimed from that awful stage in the State-house yard; by whom, do you think? By the Committee of Safety, the Committee of Inspection, and a great crowd of people. Three cheers rended the welkin. The battalions paraded on the Common, and gave us the *feu de joie*, notwithstanding the scarcity of powder. The bells rang all day and almost all night. Even the chimers chimed away. (Adams, John—*Works*, Vol. IX, pp. 420-421.) (Letter to Samuel Chase, Philadelphia, July 9, 1776.)

b. References.

In Congress, July 4, 1776—The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America; *Documents Illustrative of the Formation of the Union of the American States,* p. 22. Government Printing Office.

Hart, Albert B.—*American History Told by Contemporaries,* Vol. II, pp. 537-539, Thomas Jefferson, "Drafting of the Declaration of Independence."

3. Articles of Confederation, 1781-1789.

a. Origin and Nature.

> One cause of the weakness of Congress and the disorders in the States was the want of a settled national government. The Continental Congress understood that it was but a makeshift, and on the day when a committee was formed to frame a Declaration of Independence, another committee was appointed to draw up Articles of Confederation. (Hart, Albert B.—*Formation of the Union,* p. 103.)

(1) References.

Hart, Albert B.—*American History Told by Contemporaries,* Vol. II, pp. 539-543, John Adams, "Difficulties in Framing Articles of Confederation" (1776).

Hart, Albert B.—*American History Told by Contemporaries,* Vol. III, chs. vi, vii.

b. Adoption.

(1) Second Continental Congress Becomes the Congress of the Confederation.

> Congress spent a year and a half in forming the Articles of Confederation. The States took three and a half years in ratifying them. . . .
>
> March 1, 1781, it was announced that Maryland had ratified the Articles of Confederation, and they were duly put into force. From that date the Congress, though little changed in personnel or in powers, was acting under a written constitution, and the States had bound themselves to abide by it. (Hart, Albert B.—*Formation of the Union,* pp. 104-105.)

(2) Articles of Confederation, March 1, 1781; *Documents Illustrative of the Formation of the Union of the American States,* pp. 27-37. Government Printing Office.

c. Value.

(1) Preservation of the Idea of Unity.

(2) Payment of Soldiers for Service during the Revolution. Influence of George Washington in securing Settlement.

> The lands were unsurveyed and the form of government undetermined, and the soldiers who had received grants in this wilderness thought them about as valuable as "quarter sections of the moon." The bringing order out of this chaos was the last work of the congress of the confederation. (Coman, Katherine—*Industrial History of the United States*, p. 158.)

(3) Northwest Ordinance, 1787.
Provisions for territorial government.

> The ordinance established a territorial government, with a governor, secretary, and judges. A General Assembly was authorized as soon as there should be five thousand free male inhabitants in the district. The lower house was elective, the upper house, or council, was appointive. The Legislature was to elect a territorial delegate to Congress. . . .
>
> In truth, the Ordinance of 1787 was so wide-reaching in its effects, was drawn in accordance with so lofty a morality and such far-seeing statesmanship, and was fraught with such weal for the nation, that it will ever rank among the foremost of American state papers, coming in that little group which includes the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, Washington's Farewell Address, and Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation and Second Inaugural. It marked out a definite line of orderly freedom along which the new States were to advance. (Roosevelt, Theodore—*The Winning of the West*, Vol. V (1930 ed.), pp. 31, 33.)

d. Defects.

(1) No provision for executive branch.

(2) Importance of legislative branch—one House.

(3) Authority left in States.

(4) Lacked power to enforce laws, raise revenue or regulate commerce.

e. Results from Operation—Critical Condition due to Weak Government.

(1) Jealousy between the States over Commerce and Boundaries.

During the war the sense of a common danger had lent the Congress a not easily defined but quite real coherence, which vanished when peace came, and the local ideals of the States took precedence. (Thayer, William R.—*George Washington*, p. 154.)

Between the Congress thus constituted and the several state governments the attributes of sovereignty were shared in such a way as to produce a minimum of result with a maximum of effort. . . .

They [the Articles] show that political action was at no time based on the view of the states as absolutely sovereign, but they also show that a share of sovereignty accorded to Congress was very inadequate even to the purposes of an effective confederation. The position in which they left Congress was hardly more than that of the deliberative head of a league. For the most fundamental of all the attributes of sovereignty—the power of taxation—was not given to Congress. It could neither raise taxes through an excise nor through custom-house duties; it could only make requisitions upon the thirteen members of the confederacy in proportion to the assessed value of their real estate, and it was not provided with any means of enforcing these requisitions. (Fiske, John—*The Critical Period of American History, 1783-1789*, pp. 96-98.)

II. The Constitutional Convention.

A. Preliminaries of the Convention—*Honor to George Washington*, No. 7 (*Washington and the Constitution*), Part I.

1. Commercial Conferences.

a. Alexandria-Mount Vernon, 1785.

Again Washington was to save the cause. On March 28, 1785, joint commissioners of Virginia and Maryland were invited to Washington's home at Mount Vernon to arrange an agreement between the two States regarding rights of navigation in Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac. . . . Washington pointed out clearly the necessity of a Union, in fact as well as in name. (Atwood, Harry—*The Constitution Explained*, p. 13.)

b. Annapolis Convention, September, 1786.

In 1786 representatives from five States met in

a convention at Annapolis to consider the hard times and the troubles in trade. Washington, Hamilton, and Madison were thought to be behind the convention, which accomplished little, but made it clear that a large general convention ought to meet and discuss the way of securing a strong central government. (Thayer, William R.—*George Washington*, p. 158.)

(1) Reference.

Proceedings of Commissioners to remedy defects of the Federal Government, Annapolis, Md., 1786; *Documents Illustrative of the Formation of the Union of the American States*, pp. 39-43. Government Printing Office.

B. Meeting at Philadelphia.

C. Organization and Membership.

1. Representation of States.

2. Delegates.

a. Number.

When taking up the all-important work of the convention in framing the constitution of the United States, it is well to keep certain facts and conditions continually in mind. In the first place, while there were fifty-five delegates who attended the convention at one time or another, that is not the number of those who were usually present. Some delegates were late in arriving in Philadelphia, some left early, and many were irregular in their attendance. From a careful study of all available data, supported by a single contemporary statement, it would seem that the average attendance was little if any more than thirty. (Farrand, Max—*The Framing of the Constitution of the United States*, p. 61.)

(1) Reference.

Documents Illustrative of the Formation of the Union of the American States, pp. 85-86. Government Printing Office.

b. Character of Men.

(1) Reference.

Atwood, Harry—*The Constitution Explained*, pp. 166-177 (The Men Who Wrote the Constitution).

3. George Washington as Delegate and Presiding Officer.

Gen. Washington is well known as the Commander in chief of the late American Army. Having conducted these States to independence and peace, he now appears to assist in framing a Government to make the People happy. Like Gustavus Vasa, he may be said to be the deliverer of his Country;—like Peter the Great he appears as the politician and the Statesman; and like Cincinnatus he returned to his farm perfectly contented with being only a plain Citizen, after enjoying the highest honor of the Confederacy,—and now only seeks for the approbation of his Country-men by being virtuous and useful. The General was conducted to the Chair as President of the Convention by the unanimous vote of its Members. He is in the 52d year of his age. (Notes of Major William Pierce (Ga.) in the Federal Convention of 1787; in *Documents Illustrative of the Formation of the Union of American States,* p. 104.) Government Printing Office.

It is a difficult, if not a dangerous thing, to attempt to ascribe controlling importance or influence to any particular men where the evidence is so scanty. The parts which were taken by various men in the debates of the convention will be partially brought out in describing the proceedings, but it seems worth while to notice one man who took no part in the discussions but whose influence is believed to have been important. That man was George Washington, the presiding officer of the convention. His commanding presence and the respect amounting almost to awe which he inspired must have carried weight, especially in so small a gathering in the "long room" with the president sitting on a raised platform. (Farrand, Max—*The Framing of the Constitution of the United States,* p. 64.)

To his initiative in connecting the States by water routes and his strong counsel that the conflicting commercial regulations of the States should give way to a common control over commerce, we owe first the Annapolis Convention and then the Philadelphia Convention of 1787; and while Washington, in the four months of that Convention, sat silent as its presiding officer, without his masterful influence and sagacious counsel that masterpiece of statecraft,

the Constitution of the United States, would never have been. (Beck, James—*The Washington Tradition and Our Foreign Policy*, p. 8.)

Washington had more to do with the formation of the constitution than our enthusiasm for other phases of the great work he did for his country usually makes prominent. He fought the battles which cleared the way for it. He best knew the need of consolidating under one government the colonies he had made free, and he best knew that without this consolidation, a wasting war, the long and severe privations and sufferings his countrymen had undergone and his own devoted labor in the cause of freedom were practically in vain. The beginning of anything like a public sentiment looking to the formation of our nation is traceable to his efforts. The circular letter he sent to the governors of the States, as early as the close of the War of the Revolution, contained the germ of the constitution; and all this was recognized by his unanimous choice to preside over the convention that framed it. His spirit was in and through it all. (Cleveland, Grover—*Writings and Speeches* (ed. by George F. Parker), "Sentiment in Our National Life," p. 353.) (Address, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, February 22, 1892.)

4. Creation and Organization of a New Nation—Program Ten (*George Washington The Builder of the Nation*), No. 3 (In Part, See Unit VII).

As first in war he created nationality; as first in peace he advocated and helped frame an efficient and endurable Constitution; and because first in the hearts of his countrymen he was unanimously elected President.

D. Work of the Convention.

The builders of this Republic were the busiest and hardest working people of history, which is one of the chief causes why within a century this country became the leading nation of the world, . . .

The Constitution provided for a representative government, and the founders called it a Republic. . . .

The greatest heritage that has fallen to any single people in history is our Federal Constitution. (Atwood, Harry—*Safeguarding American Ideals*, pp. 15, 30, 43.)

1. Debates in the Federal Convention of 1787 as reported by James Madison—*Documents Illustrative of the Formation of the Union of the American States,* pp. 109-745. Government Printing Office.

> There was one man, however, who recognized the importance of this gathering, and appreciated the interest that in all probability would attach to its proceedings, and who determined to leave as complete a record as was possible of all that took place. That man was Madison, and he set about his self-imposed task in his usual methodical way, . . . But every student of the subject is under the deepest obligation to him. From his Debates, as supplemented by the other very irregular notes, one is able to obtain a fairly accurate and complete account of the proceedings. (Farrand, Max—*The Framing of the Constitution of the United States,* pp. 59-60.)

2. The Great Compromises.
   a. Upon Representation of Small and Large States.
   b. Upon Representation of Slaves.
   c. Upon Control Over Commerce.
   d. Reference.
      Farrand, Max—*The Framing of The Constitution of the United States,* chs. vii-x.
3. Notes of Alexander Hamilton and others in the Federal Convention of 1787; *Documents Illustrative of the Formation of the Union of the American States,* pp. 87-108, 746-952. Government Printing Office.
4. Results of the Convention—*Honor to George Washington,* No. 7 (*Washington and the Constitution*), Part II.
5. The Leading Features of the Constitution.
   The Supreme Law of the Land.
   a. Reference
      McLaughlin, Andrew C.—*The Confederation and the Constitution* (*The American Nation,* Vol. X), ch. xv (The Law of the Land).
6. The Six Fundamental Principles of the Constitution—James M. Beck.
   a. Representative Government.
   b. Our Dual Form of Government—Division of Powers.
   c. Guaranty of Individual Liberty through Constitutional Limitations.
   d. Independent Judiciary—Separation of Powers.

e. Governmental Checks and Balances.
f. Concurrent Power of the Senate and the Executive Over the Foreign Relations of the Government (and Appointive Power).

7. Letter of the President [George Washington] of the Federal Convention, September 17, 1787; *Documents Illustrative of the Formation of the Union of the American States,* pp. 1003-1004. Government Printing Office.
8. Reference.
   McLaughlin, Andrew C.—*The Confederation and the Constitution* (*The American Nation,* Vol. X), ch. xix (Critical Essay on Authorities).

III. Ratification of the Constitution (1787-1790).

A. Difficulties Encountered.
B. Public Discussion.
C. The Federalist.
D. Conventions and Ratification of the Constitution by the Several States, arranged in the order of their ratification; *Documents Illustrative of the Formation of the Union of the American States,* pp. 1009-1059. Government Printing Office.

> By June 21 [1788] nine States had ratified, and it was certain that the new Federal Government would come into power. Accordingly, on July 2, 1788, the President of the old Congress of the Confederation announced that the necessary States required had ratified the Constitution and that steps should be taken to put the new government into operation. With this purpose in view the Congress ordered that the States should choose Presidential electors on the first Wednesday in January, 1789; that the electors should vote for President and Vice-President on the first Wednesday in February; and the Senate and House of Representatives should meet in New York on the first Wednesday in March, which happened to be March 4. Thus the old Government passed quietly out of existence, and thus the way was prepared for the installation of the new Government. (Forman, Samuel E.—*Advanced American History,* pp. 184-185.)

E. Reference.
   Hart, Albert B.—*American History Told by Contemporaries,* Vol. III, ch. xi (Ratification of the Constitution).

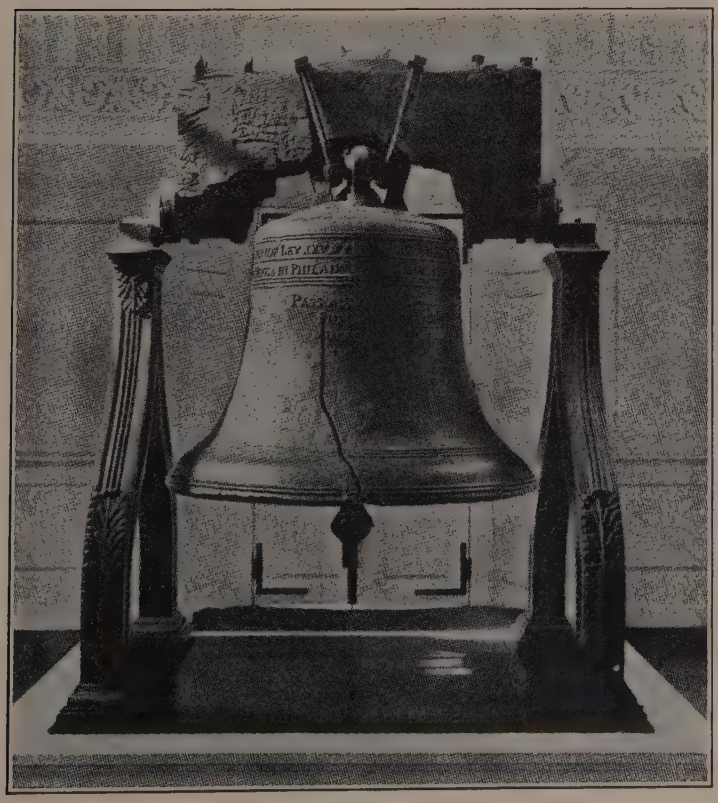
IV. SIGNIFICANT DATES Selected from *George Washington Year by Year*—(See Dates given in Units IV and V).

1787, May 25—The Federal Convention met in Philadelphia. General Washington attended as a Virginia delegate. He was elected president.

1787, Sept. 17—The draft of the Constitution was signed and the convention adjourned.

1788, Jan. 18—General Washington was elected chancellor of William and Mary College by Visitors and Governors in Convocation (honorary life position).

1788, Apr.—General Washington became charter member and also first master of new Alexandria Lodge of Freemasons.



LIBERTY BELL

From an engraving by Amos Doolittle, after a portrait by Joseph Wright

UNIT VII

GEORGE WASHINGTON THE EXECUTIVE

(*Development*)

I. THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A. Election.

1. Triumphant Journey as President Elect—Program Eleven (*George Washington The President:* 1789-1797), No. 1.

Washington's popularity received its greatest expression during this journey. Everyone acclaimed the hero of war who was now called upon to be the leader in peace.

2. Inauguration.

a. First Term of the First President (1789-1793)—Program Eleven (*George Washington The President:* 1789-1797), No. 2.

Great rejoicing, honor, and responsibility marked Washington's first administration. Precedents were made and the world shown that a wise man was in control.

b. Federal Building in New York (Illustration)—*Honor to George Washington,* No. 8 (*Washington as President*).

B. Organization of the New Republic.

1. Formation of Cabinet and Judiciary.

The government being completely organized, and a system of revenue established, the important duty of filling the offices which had been created remained to be performed. In the execution of this delicate trust, the purest virtue and the most impartial judgment were exercised in selecting the best talents, and the greatest weight of character, which the United States could furnish. (Marshall, John—*Life of George Washington,* Vol. IV, pp. 319-320.)

a. Creation and Organization of a New Nation—Program Ten (*George Washington The Builder of The Nation*), No. 3 (In Part—See Unit VI).

C. Problems of the Administration.

1. Washington's Domestic Policy (1789-1797)—*Honor to George Washington,* No. 8 (*Washington as President*), Part I.

2. Washington's Foreign Policy (1789-1797)—*Honor to George Washington,* No. 8 (*Washington as*

President), Part II (Includes First and Second Terms).

a. Difficulties with England.

b. Difficulties with France.

3. Washington and Public Business—*Honor to George Washington,* No. 12 (*Washington the Business Man*), Part V.

4. Development of Political Parties.

a. George Washington: His Friends and Enemies—Program Three (*Youth and Manhood of George Washington*), No. 4.

> Broadminded, Washington attached understanding minds. Eminence brought the antagonism of those jealous or incapable of sharing in his wide outlook.

5. Second Administration.

a. Election.

b. Inauguration.

> Washington, though he never courted popularity, was attentive to the signs of public opinion, and disposed to be guided by them when right. The time for entering upon his second term of Presidency was at hand. There had been much cavilling at the parade attending his first installation. Jefferson especially had pronounced it "not at all in character with the simplicity of republican government, and looking, as if wishfully, to those of European courts."
>
> To guide him on the coming occasion, Washington called the heads of departments together, and desired they would consult with one another, and agree on any changes they might consider for the better, assuring them he would willingly conform to whatever they should advise.
>
> They held such consultation, and ultimately gave their individual opinions in writing, with regard to the time, manner, and place of the President's taking the oath of office. As they were divided in opinion, and gave no positive advice as to any change, no change was made. On the 4th of March, the oath was publicly administered to Washington by Mr. Justice Cushing, in the Senate Chamber, in presence of the heads of departments, foreign ministers, such members of the House of Representatives as were in town, and as many other spectators as could be accommodated. (Irving, Washington—*Life of George Washington,* Vol. V, pp. 144-145.)

c. Events—Second Term of President Washington (1793-1797)—Program Eleven (*George Washington The President:* 1789-1797), No. 5.

D. Washington's Farewell Address.

> The "Farewell Address" belongs among the few supreme utterances on human government. . . . During the late World War we heard it revived, and a great many persons who had never read the "Farewell Address" gravely reminded us of Washington's warning against "entangling alliances." As a matter of fact, that phrase does not appear in the "Farewell Address" at all. It was first used by Thomas Jefferson in his first Inaugural Address, March 4, 1801, sixteen months after Washington was dead and buried. No doubt the meaning could be deducted from what Washington said in more than one passage of his "Farewell." (Thayer, William R.—*George Washington,* pp. 224-225, 227.)
>
> If the latter [Washington] had written nothing more than the "farewell address," his fame would be secure, for no leader of men ever gave to a people a wiser or a nobler political testament. . . . It was in the Farewell Address that he framed in the most deliberate and precise manner his views as to the foreign policy of the government. I need not remind you of the care and deliberation with which this immortal valedictory was prepared. He first planned it at the end of his first term, and it evidently occupied his thoughts during the whole of his second term. He submitted drafts of it to Madison, discussed it with Jefferson and Knox, and finally engaged the acute mind and eloquent pen of Hamilton in its final preparation. Thus the Farewell Address, possibly the noblest state document in the history of the world, represents the mature wisdom and deliberate political philosophy of Washington, not only for his own day but for the future of his nation. (Beck, James—*The Washington Tradition and Our Foreign Policy,* pp. 6, 18-19.)

E. Social Life.

Travels.

a. New England Journeys—*Honor to George Washington,* No. 11 (*Washington the Traveler*), Part II.

b. The First Presidential Tours—New England, Long Island and Rhode Island—Program Eleven

(*George Washington the President:* 1789-1797), No. 3.

Washington set the precedent for presidential tours. Desiring to see the States under peace, he visited each section, traveling in his great state coach with proper display.

c. Southern Journeys—*Honor to George Washington,* No. 11 (*Washington the Traveler*), Part III.

d. The Southern Tour—Program Eleven (*George Washington the President:* 1789-1797), No. 4.

e. Map of the Principal Routes.

(1) Reference.

The George Washington Atlas.

2. Presidential Mansions—Program Two (*Homes of George Washington*), No. 6.

The Presidential Mansions were in New York and Philadelphia.

3. Official Society.

a. Presidential Households—Program Twelve (*The Homemaking of George and Martha Washington*), No. 3.

To the Executive Mansions of New York and Philadelphia, President and Mrs. Washington devoted careful thought. Every detail was planned with regard for the dignity of the chief office of an independent nation.

b. Social Life in Later Years—Program Nine (*The Social Life of George Washington*), No. 3 (In Part, See Unit IV).

The First President established a code of official etiquette which is the basis of that at the White House to-day.

II. Characteristics Portrayed.

A. Judgment.

Washington, with his remarkable judgment of men, had selected an able staff of officers, representing all the sections of the country. (Hart, Albert B.—*Formation of the Union,* p. 167.)

The end of Washington's administration saw the country free from many perils and on the high road to prosperity. The new Government had weathered severe storms and had proven itself efficient. Much of its success was due to the President's good judgment, sound sense, and firmness. . . .

One can hardly overestimate the importance of Washington's personal character upon the life of his country. His wisdom and courage, his simple integrity, his tact and forebearance, his dignity and manliness, his purity and magnanimity of soul, exalted the Nation. Without him it is difficult to see how the Revolution could have succeeded or the new Government have been established. (McLaughlin, Andrew C.—*History of the American Nation*, p. 214.)

I think Washington was the most impersonal man of intense personality whom I have ever studied. He grasped with intense rapidity the significance of a general proposition and was able instinctively to tell where was the real kernel of the difficulty, and then dedicate himself to the task immediately before him with an intensity of application, . . . (Hedges, Job E.—*Washington a Living Force*, p. 11.) (Address, Morristown, N. J., February 23, 1914.)

No man ever stood for so much to his country and mankind as George Washington. Hamilton, Jefferson and Adams, Madison and Jay, each represented some of the elements which formed the Union. Washington embodied them all. They fell at times under popular disapproval, were burned in effigy, were stoned, but he with unerring judgment was always the leader of the people. Milton said of Cromwell that "war made him great, peace greater." (Depew, Chauncey M.—*The Centennial Oration*, pp. 43-44.) (One Hundredth Anniversary of the Inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States, at Sub-Treasury, New York.)

The reflex action of the French Revolution upon the American people was so great that the infant Republic would have been strangled in its very birth if it had not been for the patience and sagacity of Washington. He selected for his cabinet the leaders of the two great parties which were then in process of formation. (Beck, James—*The Washington Tradition and Our Foreign Policy*, p. 13.)

[George Washington] read and understood men, and had that power of choosing among them which is essential in its highest form to the great soldier or statesman. . . . Even more remarkable than the ability to recognize great talent was his capacity to weigh and value with a nice exactness

the worth of men who did not rise to the level of greatness. . . . He did not expect to discover genius everywhere, or to find a marshal's baton in every knapsack, but he used men according to their value and possibilities, which is quite as essential as the preliminary work of selection. . . . It seems little to say, but if we stop to think of it, this power to read men aright and see the truth in them and about them is a power more precious than any other bestowed by the kindest of fairy godmothers. . . . He was slow, when he had plenty of time, in adopting a policy or plan, or in settling a public question, but he read men very quickly. (Lodge, Henry C.—*George Washington* (*American Statesmen*), Vol. II, pp. 329-331.)

No man ever saw more clearly the relative importance of things and actions, or divested himself more entirely of the bias of personal interest, partiality, and prejudice, in discriminating between the true and false, the right and the wrong, in all questions and subjects that were presented to him. (Sparks, Jared—*The Life of George Washington*, p. 458.)

Elsewhere he wrote, "In a word, if a man cannot act in all respects as he would wish, he must do what appears best, under the circumstances he is in." (Ford, Paul L.—*George Washington*, p. 305.)

B. Balance.

He stood like the rock-ribbed coast of a continent between the surging billows of fanaticism and the child of his love. Order is Heaven's first law, and the mind of Washington was order. (Depew, Chauncey M.—*The Centennial Oration*, p. 43.) (One Hundredth Anniversary of the Inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States, New York.)

With scant co-operation, even from his immediate Cabinet advisers, of whom Knox and Hamilton were avowed in their sympathies for England, and Jefferson and Randolph were equally ardent for France, Washington, with extraordinary sagacity, kept the ship on an even keel, for he saw that nothing could be more fatal than to steer the infant Republic into the then seething maelstrom of European politics. (Beck, James—*The Washington Tradition and Our Foreign Policy*, p. 16.)

Washington was opinionated, full of just pride, with profound confidence in himself. I say, in himself, for the reason that his cause embraced himself. With all his striking personality and with all of his intense devotion to the duty before him, he was respectful and considerate of the opinions of others and only in rare moments presented his thoughts in other than gracious and kindly phrase.

It is difficult to understand why the encomiums passed on Washington should be so universal, unless it be that he was so intensely genuine and played the game of life so undemonstratively without seeking spectacular effect for personal exploitation. He was void of passion for head-lines, and yet he knew full well the dramatic value to popular imagination of clever stage-setting. He expressed his own position on every topic with such openness and frankness that it was impossible to impeach his motives. His judgment might be questioned, as it was, but no one dared to assail his motives, and no one, being purer in motive than was he, was in a position consistently to question that feature of his life. (Hedges, Job E.—*Washington a Living Force,* p. 11.) (Address, Morristown, N. J., February 23, 1914.)

His devotion to the "balance of orders and interests" is evidenced in his whole life—a government that unites to their common advantage the humble and wise, agriculture and commerce. . . . His regard for rival "interests" was equally catholic. A Virginian passionately devoted to farm life, he felt no less deeply the importance of manufactures and commerce, labored devotedly to promote them. Many surpassed him in constitutional learning and disquisition, but no one had a wider knowledge of the nation as a whole, a warmer attachment to it, or a purer desire to give justice to each and every group in it. (Corbin, John—*Unknown Washington,* pp. 315-316.)

He had a weighing and balancing mind. His intellect was like a pair of accurately adjusted scales. He did not often, especially in civil affairs, originate the policies upon which he acted. But he listened carefully and patiently to every counsel from which he could get instruction, and then brought it in the end to the sure test of his own unerring judgment. He weighed the advice of his great counsellors, the

Lenoir Rhyne College

claims of contending parties, and of Jefferson and Hamilton and Adams and Pickering, in a balance as infallible as the golden scales which the Eternal hung forth in Heaven. (Hoar, George F.—*Washington*, p. 23.) (Chicago, February 23, 1903.)

Washington, no doubt, was pre-eminent among his contemporaries in natural endowments. Less brilliant in his mental gifts than some, less eloquent and accomplished than others, he had a rare balance of large powers which justified Lowell's phrase of "an imperial man." His athletic vigor and skill, his steadiness of nerve restraining an intensity of passion, his undaunted courage which refused no necessary risks and his prudence which took no unnecessary ones, the quiet sureness with which he grasped large ideas and the pressing energy with which he executed small details, the breadth of his intelligence, the depth of his convictions, his power to apply great thoughts and principles to every-day affairs, and his singular superiority to current prejudices and illusions—these were gifts in combination which would have made him distinguished in any company, in any age. (Van Dyke, Henry—*The Americanism of Washington*, pp. 22-24.)

C. Wisdom—Guidance of "Ship of State" on Uncharted Seas.

But with all our pride in Washington we not infrequently fail to give him credit for his marvelous genius as a constructive statesman. We are constantly in danger of losing sight of the sweep and clearness of his comprehension, which accurately grasped the problems of the remote future and knew how to formulate the best means for their solution. It was committed to Washington to launch our ship of state. He had neither precedent nor predecessor to help him. He welded the scattered and at times antagonistic colonies into an indestructible Union, and inculcated the lessons of mutual forbearance and fraternity which have cemented the States into still closer bonds of interest and sympathy. (McKinley, William—*Address*, pp. 14-15.) (University of Pennsylvania, February 22, 1898.)

His contemporaries never questioned his intellectual qualifications. (Beck, James—*The Washington Tradition and Our Foreign Policy*, p. 6.)

The light elicited from the rise and fall of ancient

empires, and beaming from the advanced political knowledge and intellect of the age, enabled him to grasp the destinies of the States, and wield their energies with monarchical facilities and republican simplicity. In fine, such was the wisdom of his policy, and the philanthropy of his counsels, and the comprehensiveness of his views, that with the aid of the co-ordinate branches of the government, and the co-operation of his patriotic compeers, he extricated the country from the want of credit in which it was entangled: he laid the foundations of the national character in the staid principles of private morality; and exhibited, to the confusion and tyranny of despotism the pre-eminence of institutions based on equality of rights, and illustrated by every attractive attribute which can command the support of the citizen, and claim the admiration of the enlightened friends of freedom. (Collier, Robert R.—*Oration*, p. 8.) (Petersburg, February 22, 1832.)

To appreciate the bold outlines of his personality and at the same time the patriarchal attitude he was entitled to assume toward the Republic, which was so much of his own making, we have only to read his Farewell Address—that wonderful product of affection and intelligence and insight. We can not think of it as written by any one of his contemporaries. The tone of it forbids this. Not one of them could have made use of its language without being open to the charge of affectation or arrogance. The words of dignity and injunction and warning came naturally from him, for they were the words of the guardian of the Nation as his ward, or, as he said, of an old and affectionate friend. He was the Gamaliel at whose feet the people sought wisdom. He was, in truth, the Father of his Country, as he enjoined upon us all those virtues and practices which can keep us strong and just and prosperous at home and respected in the councils of the world. (Underwood, Oscar W.—*The Career and the Words of Washington*, p. 7.) (State Society of Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Pa., February 22, 1912.)

D. Vision—Commercial and Industrial Policy of the Nation.

It is one of the qualities of great men that they seem to belong not to their own time alone but to

all ages. Few characters surpass that of Washington in this regard. The symmetry of his life was remarkable. He was a man of his own age, but he exhibited rare foresight and had a broad outlook for the future. He was a Southerner, but his interests were national. He lived close to tidewater on the Atlantic seaboard, but he was a prophetic believer in the whole great country. He was a slave holder, yet an Abolitionist and a friend of freedom. He was born in the East and lived and died near his birthplace; but no man in his generation realized more fully the prophecy of the great West, or cherished more highly the vision of a country stretching far beyond the mountains toward the sunset. (Barton, William E.—*George Washington.*) (Address, Oak Park, Ill., February 22, 1920.)

For many years Washington had a fixed idea that if the new country could live for twenty years without a conflict with its chief neighbors, its future would be safe; for he felt that at the end of that time it would have grown so strong by the natural increase in population and by the strength that comes from developing its resources, that it need not fear the attack of any people in the world. The Jay Treaty helped toward this end; it prevented war for sixteen years only; but even that delay was of great service to the Americans and made them more ready to face it than they would have been in 1795. . . . In every act he looked far forward into the future. (Thayer, William R.—*George Washington,* pp. 213, 258.)

Among these men whose union in purpose and action made the strength and stability of the republic, Washington was first, not only in the largeness of his nature, the loftiness of his desires, and the vigor of his will, but also in that representative quality which makes a man able to stand as the true hero of a great people. He had an instinctive power to divine, amid the confusions of rival interests and the cries of factional strife, the new aims and hopes, the vital needs and aspirations, which were the common inspiration of the people's cause and the creative forces of the American nation. The power to understand this, the faith to believe in it, and the unselfish courage to live for it, was the central factor of Washington's life, the heart

and fountain of his splendid Americanism. (Van Dyke, Henry—*The Americanism of Washington,* pp. 7-8.)

E. Integrity.

He was, in the modest enterprises of his time, which were the precursors of the great businesses of today, scrupulously careful to keep his public service free of any taint of private interest. There is no public man in all our history whose shining example needs more, perhaps, to be held before our eyes today, when the great problem of government is to give individual enterprise all possible freedom and incentive without harm to the many. (Finley, John H.—*Washington and the West,* p. 14.) (Morristown, N. J., February 22, 1925.)

Twice during Washington's terms he was forced to act counter to the public sentiment. The first time was when a strenuous attempt was made by the French minister to break through the neutrality that had been proclaimed, when, according to John Adams, "ten thousand people in the streets of Philadelphia, day after day, threatened to drag Washington out of his house, and effect a revolution in the government, or compel it to declare in favor of the French revolution and against England." The second time was when he signed the treaty of 1795 with Great Britain, which produced a popular outburst from one end of the country to the other. In neither case did Washington swerve an iota from what he thought right, writing, "these are unpleasant things, but they must be met with firmness." Eventually the people always came back to their leader, and Jefferson sighed over the fact that "such is the popularity of the President that the people will support him in whatever he will do or will not do, without appealing to their own reason or to anything but their feelings toward him." (Ford, Paul L.—*George Washington,* pp. 304-305.)

Both his enemies and his friends bore evidence to his honesty. Jefferson said, "his integrity was most pure, his justice the most inflexible I have ever known, no motives of interest or consanguinity or friendship or hatred, being able to bias his decision. He was indeed in every sense of the words, a wise a good, and a great man." Pickering wrote that "to the excellency of his virtues I am not disposed to set

any limits. All his views were upright, all his actions just." Hamilton asserted that "the General is a very honest Man;" and Tilghman spoke of him as "the honestest man that I believe ever adorned human nature." (Ford, Paul L.—*George Washington*, p. 310.)

F. Justice.

If Washington's foreign policy be in part limited to his times and the then prevailing conditions, yet in part it is intended to be our guide for all time. Thus he says:

"Observe good faith and justice toward all nations, cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct, and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence."

Thus spoke and still speaks the world's noblest citizen, and to that ideal of peace mankind is steadily marching. At its head is still the great soldier, who, if "first in war," was also "first in peace." (Beck, James—*The Washington Tradition and Our Foreign Policy*, p. 29.)

The Society of the Cincinnati, of which he was president, had aroused much odium in the country among those who were jealous or envious that such a special privileged class should exist, and among those who really believed that it had the secret design of establishing an aristocracy if not actually a monarchy. Washington held that its original avowed purpose, to keep the officers who had served in the Revolution together, would perpetuate the patriotic spirit which enabled them to win, and might be a source of strength in case of further ordeals. But when he found that public sentiment ran so strongly against the Cincinnati, . . . he told Madison that he would vote to have the Society disbanded if it were not that it counted a minority of foreign members. . . .

Stronger than a desire for a private life and for the ease of Mount Vernon was his sense of duty as a patriot; so that when this was strongly urged upon him he gave way and consented. (Thayer, William R.—*George Washington*, p. 159.)

III. SIGNIFICANT DATES Selected from *George Washington Year by Year.*

1789, Feb. 4—The electoral vote for first President of the United States showed General Washington the unanimous choice.

1789, Mar. 7—General Washington was made honorary member of Holland Lodge of Freemasons, New York City.

1789, Apr. 14—General Washington received official notification of his election as President at his home, from Charles Thomson, Secretary of Congress.

1789, Apr. 15—Paid farewell visit to his mother at Fredericksburg, Va.

1789, Apr. 16—General Washington started his triumphal journey to New York accompanied by Charles Thomson and Colonel Humphreys.

1789, Apr. 30—General Washington was inaugurated President of the United States at Federal Hall, New York City. Robert R. Livingston, Chancellor of the State of New York, administered the oath.

1789, June 1—General Washington signed the first act of Congress.

1789, June 24—General Washington was given degree of LL. D. by Washington College, Chestertown, Md.

1789, Aug. 25—Mary Washington, the President's mother, died at her home in Fredericksburg, Va.

1789, Sept. 26—The appointments of Cabinet completed. Four were appointed. Thomas Jefferson was made Secretary of State, but did not assume office until the spring. There was also a Postmaster General, who during the early years was not considered a member of the Cabinet.

1789, Oct. 15-Nov. 13—President Washington during a recess of Congress made a tour of the New England States, excepting Rhode Island.

1790, July 16—President Washington signed the act providing for the location of the permanent Federal Capital on the Potomac.

1790, Aug. 15-22—President Washington visited Rhode Island, which had in the interval since his New England visit ratified the Constitution, thus completing the Union.

1790, Aug. 30—President Washington left New York for Philadelphia, where the new temporary capital was established.

1790, Sept. 2—General Washington was given degree of LL. D. by Brown College.

1791, Mar. 28-30—President Washington met at Georgetown, Md., with the commissioners he had appointed to establish the new Federal district. L'Enfant's plans for the capital were inspected, the boundaries of the district settled and proclaimed.

1791, Apr. 7-June 12—President Washington made a tour from Mount Vernon of the Southern States. He covered 1,887 miles in his coach, and kept to the schedule he published before leaving.

1792, Apr. 5—President Washington exercised his veto, the first of two.

1792, Dec. 5—When the electoral votes were cast, President Washington was found to be unanimously elected for a second term.

1793, Mar. 4—The second inauguration of George Washington took place in Philadelphia, in Independence Hall. Justice William Cushing administered the oath.

1793, Apr. 22—President Washington issued the Proclamation of Neutrality, which established the policy of avoiding complications with European affairs.

1793, Aug. 1—President Washington called a Cabinet meeting to request officially the recall of Genet, diplomatic representative of France, whose conduct had been at variance with the policy of neutrality.

1793, Sept. 18—President Washington laid the cornerstone of the Federal Capitol with Masonic ceremonies.

1793, Dec. 31—Thomas Jefferson resigned his portfolio in the Washington Cabinet and was thereafter leader of the opposition to the administration.

1794, Apr. 16—President Washington nominated John Jay as special minister to negotiate a treaty with England. This was the final attempt to avoid war over neutral rights and frontier posts.

1794, Aug. 7—President Washington issued a proclamation against the western insurgents, who were engaged in the so-called Whisky Rebellion.

1794, Sept. 2—President Washington called out the militia of several States against the insurgents.

1794, Sept. 30-Oct. 27—President Washington journeyed in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia during the gathering of the militia, and at the rendezvous at Bedford, Pa., ordered an advance over the mountains to begin October 23. The insurrection ended without conflict.

1795, June 8—President Washington submitted the Jay Treaty with England to the Senate in special session.

1795, July 10—President Washington issued a proclamation of amnesty for the western insurgents.

1795, Aug. 18—The Jay Treaty ratified by the Senate.

1796, Mar. 30—The President refused the request of the House of Representatives for the papers of the Jay Treaty.

1796, Sept. 17—President Washington, having emphatically refused to consider a third presidential term, issued his Farewell Address.

MARTHA WASHINGTON
From the Gilbert Stuart painting

UNIT VIII

George Washington a Private Citizen Following the Presidency

(Brief Outline)

I. Life at Mount Vernon.

A. Activities.

1. Business on the Farm and in the Home.
2. Public.
   a. July 4, 1798, General Washington was appointed Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief of the Armies.
   b. *George Washington a Leader in Philanthropy.*
   c. *Significant Dates in the Public Life of Washington.*
   d. *Principal Official Appointments.*
3. Home and Social.
   a. *Personal Appearance.*
   b. *Family Life and Friends.*
   c. *Last Years at Mount Vernon.*

II. Death and Will.

A. December 14, 1799, Death of George Washington.
B. December 18, 1799, Funeral of George Washington.
C. Washington's Fortune and Will.

III. Mount Vernon a National Shrine.

IV. Significant Dates.

Note: *Topics in italics are titles of 48 papers in a series of 12 George Washington Programs and the parts of the Honor to George Washington series of 16 pamphlets issued by the George Washington Bicentennial Commission.*

MOUNT VERNON—NATIONAL SHRINE
(Airplane view)

UNIT VIII

George Washington a Private Citizen Following the Presidency

(Development)

I. Life at Mount Vernon.

His official career being terminated, Washington set off for Mount Vernon accompanied by Mrs. Washington, her grand-daughter Miss Nelly Custis, and George Washington Lafayette, with his preceptors. (Irving, Washington—*The Life of George Washington*, Vol. V, p. 272.)

A. Activities.

1. Business on the Farm and in the Home.

He is at length at Mount Vernon, that haven of repose to which he had so often turned a wishful eye, throughout his agitated and anxious life, and where he trusted to pass quietly and serenely the remainder of his days. He finds himself, however, "in the situation of a new beginner; almost everything about him required considerable repairs, and a house is immediately to be built for the reception and safe keeping of his military, civil, and private papers." "In a word," writes he, "I am already surrounded by joiners, masons, and painters, and such is my anxiety to be out of their hands, that I have scarcely a room to put a friend into, or to sit in myself, without the music of hammers and the odoriferous scent of paint." (Irving, Washington—*The Life of George Washington*, Vol. V, pp. 272-273.)

He rode from one farm to another and reacquainted himself with the localities where the various crops were either already springing or would soon be. Indoors there was an immense volume of correspondence to be attended to with the aid of Tobias Lear, the faithful secretary who had lived with the President during the New York and Philadelphia periods. . . . On December 10, 1799, Washington sent a long letter to James Anderson in regard to agricultural plans for his farm during the year 1800. . . . December 12th, he wrote a short note to Alexander Hamilton, in regard to the organization of a National Military Academy, a matter in which the President had long been deeply

interested. (Thayer, William R.—*George Washington*, pp. 232, 240, 241.)

After his retirement from public life, all the time which he could spare from his library, was devoted to the improvement of his estates, and the elegant and tasteful arrangement of his house and grounds. He was his own surveyor; and the disposition and appearance of his farms, gave evident proofs that the genius of useful improvement had directed its energies with beneficial as well as ornamental effects. (Custis, George Washington Parke—*Recollections and Private Memoirs of Washington*, p. 12.)

No one would ever think of characterizing George Washington as frivolous minded, but from youth to old age he was a believer in the adage that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy—a saying that many an overworked farmer of our own day would do well to take to heart. (Haworth, Paul L.—*George Washington, Country Gentleman*, p. 239.)

General Washington, during the whole of both his public and private life, was a very early riser; indeed, the Maternal Mansion, at which his first habits were formed, abhorred the character of a sluggard, as much as nature does a vacuum. Whether as Chief Magistrate or the retired Citizen, we find this man of method and labor seated in his library from one to two hours before day, in winter, and at day-break in summer. We wonder at the amazing deal of work which he performed. Nothing but a method the most remarkable and exemplary could have enabled him to accomplish an amount of labor, which might have given pretty full employment to the lives of half a dozen ordinary, and not idle men. When we consider the volume of his official papers—his vast foreign, public, and private correspondence—we are scarcely able to believe that the space of one man's life should have comprehended the doing so many things, and doing them so well. (Custis, George Washington Parke—*Recollections and private Memoirs of Washington*, p. 5.)

2. Public.

a. July 4, 1798, General Washington was appointed Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief of the Armies.

The highly prized retirement to Mount Vernon did not now, more than at any previous time, sep-

arate Washington from the affairs of the country. He continued to take a keen interest in all that went on, to correspond with his friends, and to use his influence for what he thought wisest and best for the general welfare. . . .

To any other appeal to come forward Washington would have been deaf, but he could never refuse a call to arms. (Lodge, Henry C.—*George Washington* (*American Statesmen*), Vol. II, pp. 279-280.)

He declined all public undertakings except that which President Adams begged him to assume—the supreme command of the army in case of the expected war with France. That new duty was good for him, for it proved to him that at least all his official relations with the Government had not ceased, and it also served to cheer the people of the country to know that in case of military trouble their old commander would lead them once more. (Thayer, William R.—*George Washington,* p. 240.)

From 1749 till 1784, and from 1789 till 1797, or a period of forty years, Washington filled offices of one kind or another, and when he died he still held a commission. Thus, excluding his boyhood, there were but seven years of his life in which he was not engaged in the public service. Even after his retirement from the Presidency he served on a grand jury, and before this he had several times acted as petit juror. In another way he was a good citizen, for when at Mount Vernon he invariably attended the election, rain or shine, though it was a ride of ten miles to the polling town. (Ford, Paul L.—*George Washington,* p. 309.)

b. George Washington a Leader in Philanthropy—Program Eight (*George Washington The Leader of Men*), No. 3.

George Washington's many charities will probably never be known. His idea seemed always to help people to help themselves, but he fed them, clothed and housed them, paid their debts, and gave a real start to many with no claim of kinship.

c. Significant Dates in the Public Life of Washington—*Honor to George Washington,* No. 8 (*Washington as President*), Part III.

d. Principal Official Appointments — *Honor to George Washington,* No. 3 (*Tributes to Washington*), Part IV.

3. Home and Social.
   a. Personal Appearance—*Honor to George Washington,* No. 3 (*Tributes to Washington*), Part I.
   b. Family Life and Friends—*Honor to George Washington,* No. 14 (*Washington's Home and Fraternal Life*), Part I.

> On Saturdays he rested somewhat from his labors, by either riding into the country, attended by a groom, or with his family in his coach drawn by six horses. (Custis, George Washington Parke—*Recollections and Private Memoirs of Washington,* p. 59.)

   c. Last Years at Mount Vernon—Program Twelve (*The Homemaking of George and Martha Washington*), No. 4.

> Mount Vernon drew people of every class and kind. General Washington held first place in the hearts of the people.
>
> The influx of strange faces . . . soon became overwhelming, and Washington felt the necessity of having some one at hand to relieve him from a part of the self-imposed duties of Virginia hospitality.
>
> With this view he bethought him of his nephew, Lawrence Lewis, the same who had gained favor with him by volunteering in the Western expedition, . . . He accordingly addressed a letter to him in which he writes: "Whenever it is convenient to you to make this place your home, I shall be glad to see you. . . . As both your aunt and I are in the decline of life, and regular in our habits, especially in our hours of rising and going to bed, I require some person (fit and proper) to ease me of the trouble of entertaining company, particularly of nights, as it is my inclination to retire (and unless prevented by very particular company, I always do retire,) either to bed or to my study soon after candle light. In taking those duties (which hospitality obliges one to bestow on company) off my hands, it would render me a very acceptable service." (Irving, Washington—*The Life of George Washington,* Vol. V, pp. 275-276.)
>
> His great employment, and a constant stream of company, gave the General but little time to go abroad; still he occasionally visited his old and long-remembered friends in Alexandria. He attended a martial exhibition, representing an inva-

sion by the French, which ended in an old-fashioned sham battle and the capture of the invaders; it was handsomely gotten up, Alexandria at that time possessing a numerous and well-appointed military, and the whole went off with great eclat. (Custis, George Washington Parke—*Recollections and Private Memoirs of Washington,* pp. 75-76.)

He was constantly thinking of others; and the education of his nephews, the care of young Lafayette until he should return to France, as well as the happy love-match of Nellie Custis and his nephew, supplied the human interest without which he was never happy. (Lodge, Henry C.—*George Washington* (*American Statesmen*), Vol. II, pp. 275-276.)

An event occurred on the 22d February, 1799, that, while it created an unusual bustle in the ancient halls, shed a bright gleam of sunshine on the "Last Days at Mount Vernon." It was the marriage of Major Lewis, a favorite nephew, with the adopted daughter of the Chief. It was the wish of the young bride that the General of the Armies of the United States should appear in the splendidly embroidered uniform (the costume assigned him by the board of general officers) in honor of the bridal; but alas, even the idea of wearing a costume bedizzened with gold embroidery, had never entered the mind of the Chief, he being content with the old Continental blue and buff, while the magnificent white plumes presented to him by Major General Pinckney he gave to the young bride, preferring the old Continental cocked hat, with the plain black riband cockade, a type of the brave old days of '76. (Custis, George Washington Parke—*Recollections and Private Memoirs of Washington,* p. 74.)

II. Death and Will.

A. December 14, 1799—George Washington died in his room at Mount Vernon about 11 o'clock in the evening.

B. December 18, 1799—The funeral of George Washington was held at his home, Mount Vernon, and he was buried in the family vault on the estate within sight of the house.

The news of Washington's death did not reach the capital until Wednesday, December 18th. The House immediately adjourned. On the following

day, when it reassembled, John Marshall delivered a brief tribute and resolutions were passed to attend the funeral and to pay honor " . . . [to the man] first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." The immortal phrase was by Colonel Henry Lee, the father of General Robert E. Lee. President Adams, in response to a letter from the Senate of the United States, used the less happy phrase, "If a Trajan found a Pliny, a Marcus Aurelius can never want biographers, eulogies, or historians." (Thayer, William R.—*George Washington*, p. 251.)

The whole American nation was plunged into grief by the death of Washington. Funeral services were held in the large cities; . . . Upon the recommendation of Congress, the President of the United States (John Adams) issued a special Proclamation, setting apart Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1800, as a day of public grief, prayer and eulogy. . . .

General "Light Horse Harry" Lee was chosen to give Washington's eulogy in Congress; . . . [On Dec. 26, 1799] This eulogy was given in the German Lutheran Church, Philadelphia, to which Congress walked in a body from Independence Hall. (Sawyer, Joseph D.—*Washington*, Vol. II, pp. 363, 366, 369.)

C. Washington's Fortune and Will.

1. Facsimile of page of Washington's Will—*Honor to George Washington*, No. 12 (*Washington the Business Man*).
2. Reference.

   Prussing, Eugene E.—*Estate of George Washington, Deceased.*

III. Mount Vernon a National Shrine.

Go, when the day is fine, down the river to Mount Vernon. There, following the path up from the shore among the trees, you will slowly come to where his tomb is, the simple vault half up the hill, which vines partly cover, built according to his directions. From this you will still ascend among grass and trees, and pass up by old buildings, old barns, an old coach-house with the coach in it, and so come to the level green upon which the house gives with its connecting side offices at either flank. Inside the house, all through the rooms of bygone

comfort so comfortable still, so mellowed with the long sense of home, you will feel the memory of his presence strangely, and how much his house is like him. He seems to come from his battles and his austere fame, and to be here by the fireplace. Here are some of his very books on the shelves, here the stairs he went up and down, here in the hall his swords, and the key of the Bastille that Lafayette sent to him. Upstairs is the room he died in, and the bed; still above this chamber, the little room where Martha Washington lived her last years after his death, with its window looking out upon the tomb where he was first laid. Everything, every object, every corner and step, seems to bring him close, not in the way of speaking of him or breathing of him, as some memorial places seem to speak and breathe their significance; a silence fills these passages and rooms, a particular motionlessness, that is not changed or disturbed by the constant moving back and forth of the visitors. What they do, their voices, their stopping and bending to look at this or that, does not seem to affect, or even to reach, the strange influence that surrounds them. It is an exquisite and friendly serenity which bathes one's sense, that brings him so near, that seems to be charged all through with some meaning or message of beneficence and reassurance, but nothing that could be put into words.

And then, not staying too long in the house, stroll out upon the grounds. Look away to the woods and fields, whence he rode home from hunting. . . . Turn into his garden and look at the walls and the walks he planned, the box hedges, the trees, the flower-beds, the great order and the great sweetness everywhere. And among all this, still the visitors are moving, looking, speaking, the men, women, and children from every corner of the country, some plain and rustic enough, some laughing and talking louder than need be, but all drawn here to see it, to remember it, to take it home with them, . . . and no more disturbing the lovely peace of it than they disturbed the house. For again, as in the house, only if possible more marvellously still, there comes from the trees, the box hedges, the glimpses of the river, that serenity with its message of beneficience and reassurance, that cannot be put

into words. It seems to lay a hand upon all and make them, for a moment, one. . . .

Then go down the hill again, past the old buildings, past the tomb, among the trees to the shore. As you recede from the shore, you watch the place grow into the compactness of distance, and then it seems to speak: "I am still here, my countrymen, to do you what good I can." (Wister, Owen—*The Seven Ages of Washington,* pp. 249-253.)

IV. Significant Dates Selected from *George Washington Year by Year.*

1797, Mar. 4—President Washington attended the inauguration of John Adams, who thus became second President of the United States.

1797, Mar. 9-15—Ex-President Washington journeyed to his home at Mount Vernon, where he resumed the life of an active farmer. The throngs that followed him there forced him to keep open house.

1798, July 4—General Washington was appointed Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief of the Armies; war with France threatened.

1798, July 13—General Washington accepted the command with a reserve as to field service.

1798, Nov. 5-19—General Washington made a trip to Philadelphia for a consultation on military matters. This was his last journey.

1799, Feb. 22—The wedding of Nellie Custis and Lawrence Lewis took place on the General's last birthday.

1799, Dec. 12—General Washington made a circuit of his farms, where he caught a severe cold and developed quinsy.

1799, Dec. 14—George Washington died in his room at Mount Vernon about 11 o'clock in the evening.

1799, Dec. 18—The funeral of General Washington was held at his home, Mount Vernon, and he was buried in the family vault on the estate within sight of the house.

1802, May 22—Martha Washington died and was buried in the family vault.

1831—The bodies of George and Martha Washington were reinterred in the new vault at Mount Vernon.

UNIT IX

Selected Tributes to George Washington

(Brief Outline)

I. Prior to the Centennial of His Birth (1832).

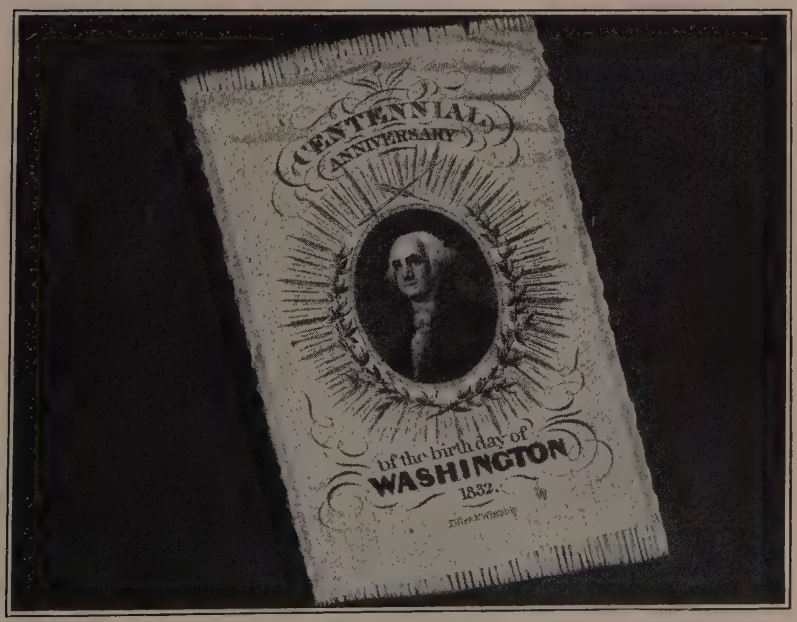
A. By contemporaries.

1. *Character and Service.*
2. *World Status.*

II. At the Centennial (1832).

III. Between the Centennial and Bicentennial.

Note: *Topics in italics are titles of 48 papers in a series of 12 George Washington Programs and the parts of the Honor to George Washington series of 16 pamphlets issued by the George Washington Bicentennial Commission.*



Centennial Badge, 1832

National Monument to Washington

UNIT IX

Selected Tributes to George Washington

(*Development*)

I. Prior to the Centennial of His Birth (1832).

A. By Contemporaries.

1. Character and Service—*Honor to George Washington,* No. 3 (*Tributes to Washington*), Part II.
2. World Status—*Honor to George Washington,* No. 3 (*Tributes to Washington*), Part III.

> He was, like the Sun, shining in his strength, dissipating, to an endless remove, the mists of prejudice and passion. There was no spot, on the broad disk of his private, and public life, to obscure the lustre of the one, or, obstruct the shedding and effulgent glories of the other. He suffered no eclipse. Nothing earthly, ever interposed between him and his country. He was a patriot "full orbed," brightening the sphere, in which he moved; not shining to bewilder and delude; but diffusing light, and life, and splendor; clothing the earth, with richer verdure, and awakening a universal carol, throughout the region, on which he rose. (Bates, Isaac C.—*George Washington,* pp. 13-14.) (Benevolent Society of Hampshire County, 1812.)

> It is not merely for some temporary purpose and only for the benefit of the age in which he lives, that Heaven in compassion to the necessities of a people vouchsafes to raise up a great and favored man in their defence. The good as well as "the evil men do, live after them"—and never was richer inheritance bequeathed by expiring Patriot to his country than we have received from ours. Lasting as his name will be the blessings achieved for us by his life if we are not wanting to ourselves—in that name alone he has left us a defence and a perpetual excitement to the highest efforts of patriotism. (Key, Francis Scott—*Oration,* p. 4.) (Washington Society, Alexandria, Va., February 22, 1814.)

II. At the Centennial (1832).

> We are assembled to unite, in sentiment, with millions of our fellow-citizens, in a festive act, which the nation honors, and all enlightened freemen will learn to revere. We are pledged to perform our part, however humble, with suitable feelings, and in

such fitness of style and manner as we can attain, in the great Jubilee of the first Centennial Anniversary of the Birth-day of Washington. In its own nature, as well as from the object of it, the festival is peculiarly interesting, and calculated to recommend itself to our choicest affections. But there is a consideration connected with it, which should doubly endear it to us, and enhance, in an equal degree, our devotedness in observing it. None of us can hope to join in it again. . . . As we shall partake of the festival but once, let us do it in a spirit of gladness and gratulation, worthy of the boon, for which it is instituted. While we do homage to the occasion, with sentiments of gratitude and veneration, it is our duty to enliven it with libations of joy. . . . In this tribute to the Father of his country, it is my wish to be liberal and discriminating, as well as correct. Applause is substantial and lasting, only when tempered with justice and truth. It is therefore that I make the following admissions.

Many individuals may have surpassed Washington in extent of knowledge, depth of wisdom, and brilliancy of genius. Chieftains superior to him in war may have lead armies to victory. Statesmen of greater attainment and sagacity, and of more vigorous intellects and a wider reach of mind, may have figured in the councils and cabinets of nations. Patriots of equal purity may have devoted their lives to the service of their country; and some men may have exhibited a moral and social example as free from blemish. But, in no one known to fame have all these elements been at once so abundantly and happily blended. In no one has the aggregate been so great, and the balance so complete. . . . Hence, if it is not now, it will be received hereafter, as a conceded truth, that, as a monument of moral sublimity, individual grandeur, and unsullied worth, the Leader of our revolution, and the Chief Founder of our present Government, is without a rival. The catalogue of human greatness, extending through modern and ancient times, contains no other name so elevated and spotless. (Caldwell, Charles—*A Discourse*, pp. 6-7, 9-10.) (On the First Centennial Celebration of the Birth-Day of Washington, delivered by request to the Citizens of Lexington, Ky., February 22, 1832.)

Yet he had not done enough; and in the fulness of his patriotism and philanthropy, he gave that *last legacy* to posterity. Follow its light, my countrymen; it is the blended light of virtue and wisdom, and, in moral sublimity, rivals the mild glory and mingled beauties of the rainbow. It issues, as it were, from the tomb of him who was the Epaminondas of your fathers in elevating the glory of his country; who was the refuge of their hope in the dark hour of adversity; their pilot in the storm, and the pillar of their strength, amid the rumbling vibrations of the convulsion. The dearest hopes of the human race, bid you follow its monitions; bid you eschew the strife of party spirit; bid you recollect that interest is a rock, and the fervor of transient sentiments is stubble; and, therefore, be just and firm with all nations, and partial to none. Forget not that fair national reputation is as valuable and important as independence itself: that it carries along with it a charm which wins upon the world; which claims respect from all, and extorts it even from obstinate hostility. Rejoice that this fair character has been preserved inviolate; and

"While one great clime, in full and free defiance,
Yet rears her crest, unconquer'd and sublime;"

while the lustre of our Fathers' glorious deeds yet illumines our onward march, and this day's associations kindle afresh our gratitude; let us assume the solemnities of "their pledge of life, of fortune, and of sacred honor," and re-assert the firm and holy resolve to transmit their rich gifts to posterity, with the sign, and seal, and attestations of an honorable conveyance. (Collier, Robert R.—*An Oration*, pp. 9-10.) (Petersburg, Va., February 22, 1832.)

. . . standing at last, all alone in his pre-eminence, fixed forever in the solitude of his glory, as the Miracle of Men, the greatest earthly Benefactor of mankind, . . . (Gray, Francis C.—*Washington*, p. 77.) (Oration, Legislature of Mass., One Hundredth Anniversary of Birth of George Washington.)

It has been justly remarked that the character of Washington belongs not to a country or a people. Bright as is his example to us, instructive as are his lessons of wisdom, the light of them is upon the world. We see it—we feel it—we rejoice at it. We know that it was he who first administered a government which is now a model for imitation. . . .

It was he, who, when amid contending prejudices and passions, our political bark was launched upon the ocean of experiment, stood at the helm, and conducted her steadily over its breaking waves, amid the tempest and the storm, guided and cheered by that light alone which sparkled from the heavens at his birth, and whose benignant rays had illumined his path through all his perilous warfare with civilized or savage man.

Fortunate was it for the country, fortunate for posterity, fortunate for the cause of liberty, fortunate for his own fame, that it was entrusted to him to carry into effect the provisions of our Constitution. He infused into it his own, and its true spirit, and he accomplished more to perpetuate our civil rights and privileges by his sagacity, his prudence and decision, as the chief executive officer of the Union, than he had done by all his military achievements—more towards placing this nation above the reach of those influences which undermined the foundation of the ancient republics, and buried their magnificent fabrics in ruins. (Lincoln, Solomon—*Oration*, pp. 18-19.) (Pronounced at Plymouth, on the Centennial Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington.)

I need not recur to the principles by which he was governed, and the policy he pursued. When he was about to resign his civil authority, as he had before resigned his military power, he left to us, his political legacy . . . and we shall best honor his memory, by a reverential regard for the principles it contains. In every line of it we read the language of a father's heart, solicitous for the welfare of his children—the wisdom of a statesman, who embraced within his comprehension the widest interests of his country and of man—the friend of equal and just laws—the lover of the Union as the ark of safety, which must not be approached with unhallowed purposes—the advocate of civil liberty throughout the world. It is a precious legacy—and if, on that height of prosperity on which we stand, we will but listen to its warnings, in our aspirations of ambition . . . in the mad strugglings of party strife, we shall act wisely for ourselves—safely for our country and justly to his fame, which forms so fair a portion of our rich inheritance. We need not fear that we shall elevate him too highly in our praises; or copy

too closely his bright example. It is the deliberate judgment, pronounced not by this country alone but by all countries, that in purity, as well as splendor of character and magnitude of service to the happiness of his fellow creatures, he stands without an equal. . . . Washington alone, rose above every selfish consideration, and lived for his country and mankind. (Southard, Samuel L.—*Centennial Address*, pp. 19-21.) (Trenton, N. J., February 22, 1832.)

A true friend of his country loves her friends and benefactors, and thinks it no degradation to commend and commemorate them. The voluntary outpouring of the public feeling, made to-day, from the North to the South, and from the East to the West, proves this sentiment to be both just and natural. In the cities and in the villages, in the public temples and in the family circles, among all ages and sexes, gladdened voices to-day bespeak grateful hearts and a freshened recollection of the virtues of the Father of his Country. And it will be so, in all time to come, so long as public virtue is itself an object of regard. The ingenuous youth of America will hold up to themselves the bright model of Washington's example, and study to be what they behold; they will contemplate his character till all its virtues spread out and display themselves to their delighted vision; as the earliest astronomers, the shepherds on the plains of Babylon gazed at the stars till they saw them form into clusters and constellations, overpowering at length the eyes of the beholders with the united blaze of a thousand lights. (Webster, Daniel—"The Character of Washington," *Works* (1853 ed.), Vol. I, pp. 220-221.) (Speech, Washington, D. C., February 22, 1832.)

III. Between the Centennial and Bicentennial.

We are today the nation that we are because George Washington was the man that he was. . . .

It is wholly unjust to an historical character to demand that he be judged by any other standard than that of the age in which he lived. We have no moral right to ask how Washington would have handled Grant's army at Lookout Mountain, or that of Foch at the Battle of the Marne, or how he would have dealt with the diplomatic questions that beset

John Hay in protecting the integrity of China, or Woodrow Wilson in dealing with the League of Nations. We do not know, and it is idle to ask, unless we also ask with what different preparation and experience and equipment Washington would probably have approached these hypothetical situations. The real question to ask is: How did George Washington face the problems of his own age? How did he handle the forces that rallied about him when he unsheathed his sword under the Cambridge elm? How did he behave in the battles which he actually fought? How did he address himself to the political situation attending the organization of a new republic? Washington at Lookout Mountain or at Chateau Thierry would have been an historic absurdity, but Washington at Dorchester Heights, at Trenton, at Princeton, was very far from being absurd. He was indeed a close approach to the sublime. Washington facing the problems of Grant or of Roosevelt or Wilson would have been an anachronism, but Washington presiding over the Continental Congress, bringing order out of chaos in a new and untried government, holding together the discordant elements in a strong but heterogeneous cabinet, and creating out of raw material a nation, that Washington was no anachronism. He was a Saul among his contemporaries—standing head and shoulders above them. He was the man for the time and the place—the man called of God to create a nation, and bequeath to posterity a new and noble ideal of national heroism and national character.

It is well that we honor the father of our country. No other modern nation begins its history with such a character, so commanding, so symmetrical, so fit to belong to the ages. . . .

We cannot afford to forget the past nor to renounce our heritage of great names. Least of all among our American heroes can we afford to forget him of whom an eminent British statesman (Lord Brougham) has said, "Until time shall be no more will a test of the progress which our race has made in wisdom and virtue be derived from the veneration paid to the immortal name of Washington." (Barton, Rev. William E.—*George Washington.*) (Oak Park, Ill., February 22, 1920.)

We need in our public and private life such pure and chastened sentiments as result from the sincere and heartfelt observance of days like this, and we need such quickening of our patriotism as the sedate contemplation of the life and character of Washington creates. . . .

Washington was the most thorough American that ever lived. His sword was drawn to carve out American citizenship, and his every act and public service was directed to its establishment. . . . Let us thank God that he has lived, and that he has given to us the highest and best example of American citizenship. (Cleveland, Grover—*Writings and Speeches*, ed. by George F. Parker, pp. 350-352.) (Address, "The Character of Washington," Southern Society, New York, February 22, 1890.)

It is doubtful if anyone outside of certain great religious teachers ever so thoroughly impressed himself on the heart of humanity as has George Washington. No figure in America has been the subject of more memorial tributes and more unstinted praise. And yet the subject never seems to be exhausted and the public interest never seems to be decreased. The larger our experience with affairs of the world, the more familiar we become with his life and teachings, the more our admiration enlarges, and the greater grows our estimation of his wisdom. He represented the marvelous combination of the soldier, the patriot, and the statesman. In the character of each he stands supreme. (Coolidge, Calvin—"Washington and Education"; in National Education Association, *Proceedings*, 1926, p. 706.)

Grand and manifold as were its phases, there is yet no difficulty in understanding the character of Washington. He was no Veiled Prophet. He never acted a part. Simple, natural and unaffected, his life lies before us—a fair and open manuscript. He disdained the arts which wrap power and mystery in order to magnify it. He practiced the profound diplomacy of truthful speech—the consummate tact of direct attention. Looking ever to the All-Wise Disposer of events, he relied on that Providence which helps men by giving them high hearts and hopes to help themselves with the means which their Creator has put at their service. There was no infirmity in his conduct over which Charity must fling its veil; no taint of selfishness from which

Purity averts her gaze; no dark recess of intrigue that must be lit up with colored panegyric; no subterranean passage to be trod in trembling lest there be stirred the ghost of a buried crime. (Daniel, John Warwick—"Washington and the Nation"; in *Congressional Record,* Vol. 73, pp. 2000-2001.) (Oration, dedication of Washington Monument, House of Representatives, February 21, 1885.)

Blot out from the page of history the names of all the great actors of his time in the drama of nations, and preserve the name of Washington, and the century would be renowned. (Depew, Chauncey M.—*The Centennial Oration,* pp. 46-47.) (The One Hundredth Anniversary of the Inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States, at Sub-Treasury, New York.)

Yet, with all the humanizing, he is still the austere, rugged, inaccessible mountain, its fiery passions hidden; its head above the forests; and so he will stand in history the justest of men, a man of highest purity of purpose and of greatest practical wisdom; but if he is as a mountain, then, as one that hides somewhere in its slopes, a portage path, which he himself sought between the eastern and the western waters. (Finley, John H.—*Washington and the West,* p. 17.) (Address, Morristown, N. J., February 22, 1925.)

I will then say that if, among all the pedestals supplied by history for public characters of extraordinary nobility and purity, I saw one higher than all the rest, and if I were required at a moment's notice to name the fittest occupant for it, I think my choice, at any time during the last forty-five years would have lighted, and it would now light, upon Washington. (Gladstone, William E.—"Letter," October 4, 1884; in George W. Smalley, *London Letters,* Vol. II, p. 299.)

We are upon the eve of the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington. It is, therefore, appropriate that our observance of Memorial Day should this year be at this place, so intimately associated with the moral grandeur of the Father of Our Country. . . .

Here Washington and his little band of hungry and almost naked patriots kept alive the spark of liberty in the lowest hours of the Revolution. They met the crisis with steadfast fortitude; they con-

served their strength; they husbanded their resources; they seized the opportunity, which, with the turn and the tide of war, led on to victory. It was a triumph of character and idealism and high intelligence over the counsels of despair, of prudence, and material comfort. This was one of those moral victories that are the glory of the race. Without such victories the life of man would descend to a sheer materialism for "where there is no vision the people perish." Lacking these high inspirations mankind could claim no distinction higher than the beasts of the field, that sing no songs, dream no dreams, inspire no hope, and grasp no faith. . . . God grant that we may prove worthy of George Washington and his men of Valley Forge. (Hoover, Herbert—*Address*, pp. 1-2, 5.) (Valley Forge, Pa., May 30, 1931.)

There is one unerring test of true greatness, whether in literature, or in science, or thought, or action, or character. This is, that it seems to be contemporaneous with all the generations. . . . That is conspicuously true of Washington. If you were to read of him in Plutarch there would be no sense that he was out of place. . . . So I believe there never will be a period in all coming time when a character like that of Washington will excite a sense of incongruity, or of antiquity, but only the natural feeling that a character of supreme excellence has been bestowed by God upon man. (Hoar, George F.—*Washington*, p. 6.) (Chicago, February 23, 1903.)

Washington is the mightiest name of earth—long since mightiest in the cause of civil liberty, still mightiest in moral reformation. On that name no eulogy is expected. It can not be. To add brightness to the sun, or glory to the name of Washington is alike impossible. Let none attempt it. In solemn awe we pronounce the name, and in its naked deathless splendor leave it shining on. (Lincoln, Abraham—*Complete Works*, ed. (1894) by John G. Nicolay and John Hay, Vol. I, pp. 63-64.) (Address, Springfield, Ill., February 22, 1842.)

I see in Washington a great soldier who fought a trying war to a successful end impossible without him; a great statesman who did more than all other men to lay the foundations of a republic which has endured in prosperity for more than a century. I

find in him a marvellous judgment which was never at fault, a penetrating vision which beheld the future of America when it was dim to other eyes, a great intellectual force, a will of iron, an unyielding grasp of facts, and an unequalled strength of patriotic purpose. I see in him too a pure and high-minded gentleman of dauntless courage and stainless honor, simple and stately of manner, kind and generous of heart. Such he was in truth. The historian and the biographer may fail to do him justice, but the instinct of mankind will not fail. The real hero needs not books to give him worshippers. George Washington will always receive the love and reverence of men because they see embodied in him the noblest possibilities of humanity. (Lodge, Henry Cabot—*George Washington* (*American Statesmen*), Vol. II, p. 388.)

This is not a newly established Anniversary, but the return of an old one; and although always hitherto celebrated by the American people with pride and joy, there must be some cause for this unusual display of popular interest and enthusiasm. It is found in the present condition of our National affairs, in which the hearts and minds of the people are turned to contemplate the character, services and teachings of Washington, in order to draw from the contemplation, lessons of wisdom to guide their action in the present fearful emergency. . . . He who does not recognize in Washington the chosen instrument of a Divine Power for the accomplishment of great and benign purposes in behalf of mankind, takes but an Atheistic view of the subject. (Palmer, Robert—*Washington and the Union*, pp. 3-4, 7.) (Oration, Harrisburg, Pa., February 22, 1861.)

In the Revolution and in the period of constructive statesmanship immediately following it, for our good fortune it befell us that the highest military and the highest civic attributes were embodied in Washington, and so in him we have one of the undying men of history—a great soldier, if possible an even greater statesman, and above all a public servant whose lofty and disinterested patriotism rendered his power and ability—alike on fought fields and in council chambers—of the most far-reaching service to the Republic. (Roosevelt, Theodore—*Presidential Addresses and State Papers*, Vol. I, p. 232.)

But Washington, it seems to me, though high-statured even beyond the other giants of his day, bore in his mien and stature the marks of the race to which he belonged. In him we may discern the "brief chronicle and abstract" of a time and a nation. . . . Washington was neither an accident nor a miracle. Neither chance nor a special Providence need be assumed to account for him. It was God, indeed, who gave him to us; but God had been preparing him ever since English constitutional history began. He was of the same breed with Hampden and Pym and Cromwell. Burke and Chatham both recognized him as a brother so soon as they saw opened before them the credentials of his deeds. He was of such heroic stuff as God had for centuries been so graciously and so lavishly weaving into the character of the race. (Wilson, Woodrow—*The Public Papers of Woodrow Wilson—College and State*, ed. by Ray Stannard Baker and William E. Dodd, Vol. 1, pp. 180-181.) (Address, April 30, 1889, place not given.)

In the whole history of the world it may be doubted whether any man can be found, who has exerted a more controlling influence over men and over events than George Washington. To what did he owe that influence? How did he win, how did he wield, that magic power, that majestic authority, over the minds and hearts of his countrymen and of mankind? In what did the power of Washington consist? . . . I hazard nothing in saying that it was the high moral element of his character which imparted it to its preponderating force. His incorruptible honesty, his uncompromising truth, his devout reliance on God, the purity of his life, the scrupulousness of his conscience, the disinterestedness of his purposes, his humanity, generosity, and justice,—these were the ingredients which, blending harmoniously with solid information and sound judgment and a valor only equalled by his modesty, made up a character to which the world may be fearlessly challenged for a parallel. (Winthrop, Robert C.—*Addresses and Speeches*, Vol. I, pp. 80-81.) (Oration, Laying the Corner-Stone of the National Monument to Washington, July 4, 1848.)

Reference: Coolidge, Calvin—*Birth of George Washington* (Address, February 22, 1927).

THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL

UNIT X

WASHINGTON THE NATION'S CAPITAL

(Brief Outline)

I. WASHINGTON THE CITY BEAUTIFUL.

A. History.

1. Participation of President Washington in Creation.
   a. Selection of Site.
   b. Early Plans.
   c. *George Washington, City Builder.*
2. Occupation by Federal Government.
3. Growth.
4. Present-Day Plans.
   a. McMillan Plan (1901) and Its Development.
   b. The National Commission of Fine Arts.
   c. The National Capital Park and Planning Commission.
5. Early Maps of District of Columbia.
6. General References.

II. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND ITS BUILDINGS.

A. Legislative.

1. The Capitol.
   a. Rotunda and Dome.
   b. Senate Chamber.
   c. Hall of Representatives.
   d. Art of the Capitol—Correlate with "Art" in Unit XI.
2. Office Buildings.
   a. Senate.
   b. House.
3. The Government Printing Office.

B. Executive.

1. The White House.
   a. The Home of the President.
   b. The Executive Office of the President.
2. Departments of the Executive, and Buildings.
   a. State.
   b. Treasury.
   c. War.
   d. Post Office.
   e. Navy.
   f. Interior.
   g. Justice.
   h. Agriculture.
   i. Commerce.
   j. Labor.

C. Judicial.
1. Supreme Court.
2. The United States Court of Claims.
3. United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.
D. Boards and Commissions.

III. The Municipal Government and Its Buildings.
A. The District Building.
B. District of Columbia Municipal Center.
C. Courthouse.
D. Court of Appeals.
E. Washington City Post Office.
F. Transportation.
1. Union Station.
2. Recent Highway Plan.
G. Public School Buildings.
H. Public Library.
I. Recent Building Regulations.
1. Zoning Law.
2. Shipstead-Luce Act.

IV. Foreign Diplomatic Establishments.

V. Educational Institutions.
A. Library of Congress.
B. Smithsonian Institution.
C. National Academy of Science.
D. Pan American Union.
E. Carnegie Institution of Washington.
F. Universities and Colleges.
1. American University.
2. Catholic University.
3. Columbian Institution for the Deaf.
4. Georgetown University.
5. George Washington University.
6. Howard University.
7. National University.
G. National Associations.
1. National Education Association.
2. National Congress of Parents and Teachers.
3. National Geographic Society.
4. Other National Headquarters.
H. Centers of Art—Correlate with "Art" in Unit XI.
1. Old National Museum, Arts and Industries Building.
a. Relics of George Washington and Family.
b. Costumes of the Mistresses of the White House.
2. New National Museum, Natural History Building.
a. National Gallery of Art.
3. Freer Gallery of Art.

4. Corcoran Gallery of Art.
5. Phillips Memorial Gallery.

I. Churches of Washington.

VI. Shrines and Memorials in Washington—Correlate with "Art" in Unit XI.

A. Washington Monument.
B. Lincoln Memorial.
C. Lincoln Museum.
D. Memorial Continental Hall.
E. Constitution Hall.
F. American Red Cross.

VII. Historic Homes.

A. Reference.

VIII. Parks and Parkways.

A. National Capital Park System.
B. Monuments and Statues in the Public Grounds.
C. The Historic Potomac River.

IX. Environs Related to the Life of George Washington and National History.

A. Mount Vernon.
B. Alexandria.
1. Alexandria Academy.
2. Alexandria-Washington Lodge, A. F. and A. M.
3. Christ Church.
4. Gadsby's Tavern.
5. George Washington National Masonic Memorial.
6. Home of John Carlyle.
C. Great Falls.
D. Arlington.
1. Restoration of the Arlington Mansion (Custis-Lee House).
2. Arlington National Cemetery.
a. The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.
b. Memorial Amphitheater.
E. Fort Washington.
F. Civil War Forts and Battlefields.

X. Projects in Connection with the George Washington Bicentennial.

A. The Restoration of Wakefield—George Washington's Birthplace.
B. Mount Vernon Highway.
C. Arlington Memorial Bridge.
D. George Washington Memorial Parkway.

Note: *Topics in italics are titles of 48 papers in a series of 12 George Washington Programs and the parts of the Honor to George Washington series of 16 pamphlets issued by the George Washington Bicentennial Commission.*

UNIT X

Washington the Nation's Capital

(*Development*)

I. Washington the City Beautiful.

A. History.

1. Participation of President Washington in Creation.

a. Selection of Site.

Washington picked a site for the thousands of years which we hope will be the measure of our national destiny. The capital of no other nation approaches it in the beauty of its situation, and nowhere else does nature so admirably lend itself to the embellishing touch of art. (Taft, William H.—"Washington: Its Beginning, Its Growth, and Its Future"; in *The National Geographic Magazine*, March, 1915, p. 223.)

Indeed, L'Enfant, on making application to President Washington to be appointed to design the city contemplated by Congress, anticipated just such conditions as now prevail. In his letter of September 11, 1789, he writes:

"No nation had ever before the opportunity offered them of deliberately deciding on the spot where their capital city should be fixed, or of combining every necessary consideration in the choice of situation, and although the means now within the power of the country are not such as to pursue the design to any great extent, it will be obvious that the plan should be drawn on such a scale as to leave room for that aggrandizement and embellishment which the increase of the wealth of the Nation will permit it to pursue at any period however remote." (The National Commission of Fine Arts—*Eleventh Report*, ch. ii (The Public Buildings Program), p. 23.)

The only man who seems to have foreseen the greatness of this city, so far as I can learn, was George Washington himself. . . . he appears to have realized that this was going to be an enormous country and ought to have a grand capital, and you ought to go back to his ideals and render the greatest tribute you can render to his immortal memory.

What you have got to do is to make the nation feel that it has a real living interest in Washington. Make the man from Maine and from Minne-

sota and from Florida feel that Washington belongs to him. (Bryce, James—"The Nation's Capital"; in The National Geographic Society, *The Capital of Our Country*, pp. 106-107.)

b. Early Plans.

Washington's appointment of L'Enfant, an educated French army engineer, to lay out the Capital City was a most lucky circumstance in our history. L'Enfant's plan in a way resembles the Federal Constitution. That great instrument of government has proven itself adaptable to a change of conditions that even the most clear-sighted man of affairs could not have anticipated. The simple comprehensiveness of its broad lines under the statesmanlike interpretation of Marshall has proved equal to the greatest emergencies and the most radical crises that could possibly confront a nation.

So Washington and L'Enfant and Jefferson in their planning for Washington have left a framework for its development that the ablest architects and artists now more than 100 years after the plan was drawn and its execution begun have confessed themselves unable to improve. (Taft, William H.—"Washington: Its Beginning, Its Growth, and Its Future"; in *The National Geographic Magazine*, March, 1915, p. 226.)

According to the plan of L'Enfant the city of Washington had two dominant features—the Capitol as the seat of the legislative branch of the Government and the White House as the seat of the executive. From the Capitol and the White House the great avenues radiate, and on them these avenues converge. (National Commission of Fine Arts—*The Plan of The National Capital*, p. 9.)

c. George Washington, City Builder — *Honor to George Washington*, No. 13 (*Washington as Engineer and City Builder*), Part II.

2. Occupation by Federal Government.

President Adams, in the course of his message, called attention to the clause in the law of 1790 which directed that the sessions of that body should begin in the new city on the first Monday of December, 1800, and then added that the commissioners of the city report that the removal at that time of the seat of government to the new location will be practicable and the accommodations satisfactory. . . .

On May 13, 1800, the day before congress adjourned, a resolution was adopted directing that the next session be held in Washington, beginning the third Monday in November, 1800. . . .

The afternoon of June 4 [1800] the president continued his journey and passed over the Rock Creek Bridge at K Street into the new city. . . .

On the morning of June 13 he left the city, . . . The president had the satisfaction of seeing the executive departments of the government established in the new city before he left. (Bryan, Wilhelmus B.—*A History of the National Capital,* Vol. I, pp. 339, 341, 348, 350.)

3. Growth.

The plan has been departed from in two or more notable instances through the obstinacy of men in power who could not appreciate its admirable qualities. Instead, however, of manifesting regret at these we should be grateful that they are so few in number, and that we are still able to carry out the plan and to make what its complete execution will make of Washington—the most beautiful city in the world. The reason why this is possible is because it has never been a center for business or manufacture, because its raison d'etre is only to provide a seat for government activities and a home for public servants who carry them on. It thus is singularly free in its opportunity to devote its energies to enhancing its own stateliness and acquiring a dignity appropriate to the heart of our national sovereignty. (Taft, William H.—"Washington: Its Beginning, Its Growth, and Its Future"; in *The National Geographic Magazine,* March, 1915, p. 226.)

The National Capital developed slowly and with small regard for the L'Enfant Plan until the period following the Civil War, when Alexander Shepherd, supported by President Grant, succeeded in reinstating the ideals of the city founders.

4. Present-Day Plans.

a. McMillan Plan (1901) and Its Development.

Senator James McMillan reported to the Senate from the Committee on the District of Columbia a plan for the development of the park system of the District and for the location of Government buildings. . . . it was simply a project for the development of the Capital along lines of convenience,

good order, and beauty. (The National Commission of Fine Arts—*The Plan of the National Capital*, p. 5. Government Printing Office, 1923.)

For years he [James A. McMillan] was at the head of the Committee on the District of Columbia in the Senate. To him is due the revival of interest in the proper development of our country's capital. . . . By the time of the centennial of the removal of the seat of government to Washington he had his ideal clearly in mind, and before the architects were called in, he had planned to make Washington a model capital. (Taft, William H.—"Washington: Its Beginning, Its Growth, and Its Future"; in *The National Geographic Magazine*, March, 1915, p. 277.)

I am glad that the opportunity has come to me as President to contribute to impulse and leadership in the improvement of the National Capital. This is more than merely the making of a beautiful city. Washington is not only the Nation's Capital; it is the symbol of America. By its dignity and architectural inspiration we stimulate pride in our country, we encourage that elevation of thought and character which comes from great architecture. (Hoover, Herbert—"Washington, The City Beautiful"; in *Development of the United States Capital*, p. 19, Government Printing Office, 1930.) (Address, Washington, D. C., April 25, 1929.)

b. The National Commission of Fine Arts. Created by Act of Congress, May 17, 1910. Duties

The duties of the commission, . . . now embrace advising upon the location of statues, fountains, and monuments in the public squares, streets, and parks in the District of Columbia; upon the selection of models for statues, fountains, and monuments erected under the authority of the United States, and the selection of the artists for their execution; also for medals, insignia, and coins; upon the plans and designs for public structures and parks in the District of Columbia, as well as upon all questions involving matters of art with which the Federal Government is concerned. (*Congressional Directory*, 71st Congress, 3d Session, p. 449. Government Printing Office, 1931.)

c. The National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

Created by Act of Congress, June 6, 1924 (Name of Commission changed April 30, 1926).

> The new commission retained all the powers of the park commission and was given further important advisory powers. It was charged with the duty of preparing, developing, and maintaining a comprehensive, consistent, and coordinated plan for the National Capital and its environs, . . . (*Congressional Directory*, 71st Congress, 3d Session, p. 449. Government Printing Office, 1931.)

5. Early Maps of District of Columbia.

a. References

Early Map of District of Columbia—*Honor to George Washington*, No. 13 (*Washington as Engineer and City Builder*).

National Fine Arts Commission—*Washington the National Capital.*

6. General References

Bryan, Wilhelmus B.—*History of the National Capital*, Vols. I, II.

Congressional Directory—71st Congress, 3d Session, Government Printing Office.

Development of the United States Capital—Government Printing Office.

Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital Commission, *Annual Reports* (1929, 1930), Government Printing Office.

Grant, Lieut. Col. U. S., 3d—"Washington Looks Ahead"; in *American Civic Annual*, Vol. I, pp. 69-75.

Kite, Elizabeth S.—*L'Enfant and Washington.*

Moore, Charles—*Washington Past and Present.*

National Capital Park and Planning Commission —*Reports*, Government Printing Office.

National Commission of Fine Arts—*The Plan of the National Capital;* also *The Central Composition of The National Capital and The Public Buildings Program* (excerpts from Ninth and Eleventh Reports), Government Printing Office.

National Commission of Fine Arts—*Washington the National Capital*, Government Printing Office, 1931.

National Geographic Society—*The Capital of Our Country.*

Nicolay, Helen—*Our Capital on the Potomac.*

Papers Relating to Improvement of Washington, D. C., 56th Congress, 2d Session, S. Doc. 94, Government Printing Office.

Points of Historic Interest in National Capital, Reprint 1929, 71st Congress, 1st Session, S. Doc. 10, Government Printing Office.

Public Buildings Commission—*Annual Reports* (1929, 1930), Government Printing Office.

Proctor, John C.—*Washington, Past and Present,* Vols. I, II.

Taft, William H.—"Washington: Its Beginning, Its Growth, and Its Future"; in *The National Geographic Magazine,* March, 1915.

United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission—*The Capital of the United States: A Heritage from George Washington.*

United States Office of Education—*Helps for Teachers in Celebrating the George Washington Bicentennial,* Government Printing Office, 1931.

NOTE: *The Capital of the United States: A Heritage from George Washington* (United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission) and *Washington, the National Capital* (National Commission of Fine Arts) contain information on all items mentioned in this unit and may be used as references for outlined study.

Write Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for List of Publications Relating to Washington, D. C.

II. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND ITS BUILDINGS.

A. Legislative.

1. The Capitol.

> The Capitol is the Nation's most significant building. From the laying of its corner stone by President Washington [1793] it has represented in its construction and extensions work of the best architects, sculptors, and painters in the country during the times when they worked. To-day, judged by the world standards, it stands the peer architecturally of any house of a national legislature. (National Commission of Fine Arts—*The Central Composition of The National Capital and The Public Buildings Program,* p. 5.)

a. Rotunda and Dome.
The Central Building contains the Rotunda with the historic paintings.
The imposing dome is the crowning glory of the Capitol.
b. Senate Chamber.
c. Hall of Representatives.
d. Art of the Capitol—Correlate with "Art" in Unit XI.
(1) Architecture.
(2) Painting.
(3) Sculpture
Statuary Hall—Set apart for two statues from each State.
(4) References
Fairman, Charles E.—*Works of Art in the United States Capitol Building*, Government Printing Office, 1913.
Fairman, Charles E.—*Art and Artists in the Capitol of the United States of America*, Government Printing Office, 1927.

2. Office Buildings—These buildings form a part of the "Frame" on Capitol Hill.

> The report of the Park Commission lays down the axiom that the Capitol should be surrounded by buildings related to the work of Congress, forming the legislative group. (The National Commission of Fine Arts—*The Central Composition of The National Capital and The Public Buildings Program*, p. 11.)

a. Senate.
b. House.

3. The Government Printing Office.
Here all of the Government printing is done, including the bills of Congress, *Congressional Record*, also Department Reports and Publications.

B. Executive.
1. White House.
a. The Home of the President.

> It was built for the Presidential residence, but was not completed at the time of Washington's death. John Adams was the first President to occupy it. (Sawyer, Joseph D.—*Washington*, Vol. II, p. 561.)

> The river, which runs up to Alexandria, is in full view of my window, and I see the vessels as they pass and repass. The house is upon a grand and superb scale, requiring about thirty servants to attend and keep the apartments in proper order, and perform the ordinary business of the house and stables; an establishment very well proportioned to the President's salary. . . . It is a beautiful spot, capable of every improvement, and, the more I view it, the more I am delighted with it. (Adams, Abigail—*Letters*, pp. 382-383.) (Letter to Mrs. Smith [her daughter], Washington, November 21, 1800.)
>
> Through a wise provision of the Congress at its last session the White House, which had become disfigured by incongruous additions and changes, has now been restored to what it was planned to be by Washington. In making the restorations the utmost care has been exercised to come as near as possible to the early plans . . . The White House is the property of the Nation, and so far as is compatible with living therein it should be kept as it originally was, for the same reasons that we keep Mount Vernon as it originally was. The stately simplicity of its architecture is an expression of the character of the period in which it was built, and is in accord with the purposes it was designed to serve. It is a good thing to preserve such buildings as historic monuments which keep alive our sense of continuity with the Nation's past. (Roosevelt, Theodore—"Annual Message," 1902; in *Congressional Record*, Vol. 36, p. 12.)

b. The Executive Office of the President.

2. Departments of the Executive, and Buildings.

Each Department has numerous activities. Those listed are of particular interest to students and teachers.

a. State.

Here are found the Great Seal of the United States; also famous documents, treaties, and state papers which have shaped world affairs.

b. Treasury.

"Uncle Sam's Money Chest"; Bureau of Engraving and Printing; Bureau of Public Health Service.

c. War.

General Staff College; Citizens' Military Train-

ing Camps; Service in times of peace as well as war—Engineer Corps.

d. Post Office.
   Here is supervised the Postal System. Railway Mail Service; Air Mail Service; Division of Rural Mails; Division of Dead Letters and Dead Parcel Post; Money Orders; Stamps; Parcel Post; Postal Savings.

e. Navy.
   Naval Observatory; Navy Yards; Marine Corps and Marine Barracks; Service in times of peace as well as war.

f. Interior.
   United States Office of Education; Indian Affairs; National Parks.

g. Justice.
   The fountain head of national law and order.

h. Agriculture.
   Where Uncle Sam makes things grow and stimulates others to do the same. Varied types of scientific investigation; Extension Service; Bureau of Home Economics; 4-H Clubs; Weather Bureau; Bureau of Public Roads.

i. Commerce.
   Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; Bureau of Census; Radio Division; Bureau of Standards; Bureau of Fisheries; Bureau of Mines; Patent Office.

j. Labor.
   Children's Bureau; Bureau of Immigration; Bureau of Naturalization; Women's Bureau.

NOTE: Information on divisions and duties of each Department found in *Congressional Directory.*

Explanation of Buildings given in *The Capital of the United States: A Heritage from George Washington* and in *Washington, the National Capital* (See References).

Annual Reports issued by each Department. Secure price list from Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

C. Judicial.

1. Supreme Court.
   This high tribunal now occupying the former Senate Chamber in the Capitol will be located in a new building now in process of erection.
2. The United States Court of Claims.
3. United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.

D. Boards and Commissions.

Created by Congress—Duties and Personnel given in Congressional Directory.

> . . . "the Farm Board dealing with the well-being of 40,000,000 of our citizens; the Commerce Commission whose rulings affect our gigantic rail system; the Shipping Board, to supervise our merchant marine; the Federal Trade Commission, the Tariff Commission, and a hundred other bureaus and commissions passing in review as they make economic and social history." (Thorpe, Merle—"Making Washington Known to the American People"; in *Greater Washington*, p. 9, February, 1931.)

III. The Municipal Government and Its Buildings.

Know Your "Federal City" (as George Washington called it), Its Government, and Development.

A. The District Building.
B. District of Columbia Municipal Center.
C. Court House.
D. Court of Appeals.
E. Washington City Post Office.
F. Transportation.
1. Union Station.

> A union station has been constructed in accordance with the Commission plans. To-day it forms the gateway to Washington. In its architecture, in its landscape setting, and in its subordinate but vital relation to the buildings on Capitol Hill the Union Station is unsurpassed among the railroad terminals of the world. (The National Commission of Fine Arts—*The Plan of the National Capital*, p. 11. Government Printing Office.)

2. Recent Highway Plan.

G. Public School Buildings.
H. Public Library.
I. Recent Building Regulations.
1. Zoning Law.
2. Shipstead-Luce Act.

IV. Foreign Diplomatic Establishments.

V. Educational Institutions.

A. Library of Congress.

The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States are preserved in a shrine of bronze and marble in the Library.

Contains over four million books, included among the numerous special collections is the Toner Collection of Washingtoniana.

B. Smithsonian Institution.
Created by Act of Congress in 1846, for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men" in accordance with the will of James Smithson of England.

C. National Academy of Science.
Interesting exhibits show recent progress in scientific research.

D. Pan American Union.
Composed of twenty-one republics of North and South America, it is promoting international harmony.
Exhibits of the American republics and the beautiful gardens attract thousands of visitors.

E. Carnegie Institution of Washington.
Founded "to encourage in the broadest and most liberal manner investigation, research, and discovery, and the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind." Includes a Division of Historical Research.

F. Universities and Colleges.
George Washington's interest in education is shown in many ways. His will is unique in the vision he possessed of the part education must play in a republic. He made provision for the creation of a national university.

1. American University.
2. Catholic University.
3. Columbian Institution for the Deaf.
4. Georgetown University.
5. George Washington University.
6. Howard University.
7. National University.
8. Reference.
Proctor, John C.—*Washington Past and Present*, Vol. I, ch. xl (Higher Education in the District of Columbia).

G. National Associations.

1. National Education Association.
This association stands today as the greatest educational body in the world. Organized in 1857 and later incorporated by Congress, its activities now embrace the needs and interests of the teachers of the Nation and its influence is far-

reaching. Teachers from every state and from every branch of service shape the policies of this national association.

2. National Congress of Parents and Teachers.
   This organization, numbering a million and a half people interested in the promotion of child welfare through the partnership of the home and school, is in close touch with the great educational movements of the day. The National Headquarters are located in the new building of the National Education Association.
3. National Geographic Society.
   The purpose of this society is "to promote the interest and diffusion of geographic knowledge." Since its organization in 1888, the Society has aroused a wide-spread interest in geography, both in schools and among the general public.
4. Other National Headquarters.

H. Centers of Art—Correlate with "Art" in Unit XI.

1. Old National Museum, Arts and Industries Building.
   a. Relics of George Washington and Family.
   b. Costumes of the Mistresses of the White House.
2. New National Museum of Natural History Building.
   a. National Gallery of Art.
3. Freer Gallery of Art.
   a. Whistler's Peacock room.
4. Corcoran Gallery of Art.
5. Phillips Memorial Gallery.

I. Churches of Washington.
   The churches attended by the Presidents, the Washington Cathedral, National Shrine, and Monastery are of great interest to visitors.

VI. Shrines and Memorials in Washington—Correlate with "Art" in Unit XI.

> All experience evinces that human sentiments are strongly influenced by associations. The recurrence of anniversaries, or of longer periods of time, naturally freshens the recollection, and deepens the impression, of events with which they are historically connected. Renowned places, also, have a power to awaken feeling, which all acknowledge. No American can pass by the fields of Bunker Hill, Monmouth, and Camden, as if they were ordinary spots on the earth's surface. Whoever visits them feels the sentiment of love of country kindling anew, as if the spirit that belonged to the transactions which

have rendered these places distinguished still hovered round, with power to move and excite all who in future time may approach them. (Webster, Daniel—"The Character of Washington," *Works* (1853 ed.), Vol. I, p. 220.) (Speech, Washington, D. C., February 22, 1832.)

A. Washington Monument.

One tribute to his memory is left to be rendered. One monument remains to be reared. A monument which shall bespeak the gratitude, not of States, or of cities, or of governments; not of separate communities, or of official bodies; but of the people, the whole people of the nation;—a National Monument, erected by the citizens of the United States of America. (Winthrop, Robert C.—*Addresses and Speeches*, Vol. I, p. 71.) (Oration, Laying the Corner-Stone of the National Monument to Washington, July 4, 1848.)

Henceforth and forever it shall be lovingly associated, not only with the memory of him in whose honor it has been erected, but with an era of assured peace, unity, and concord, which would have been dearer to his heart than the costliest personal memorial which the toil and treasure of his countrymen could have constructed. (Winthrop, Robert C.—*The National Monument to Washington*, p. 9.) (Oration on the completion of the National Monument, February 21, 1885.)

B. Lincoln Memorial.

In this Temple as in the hearts of the people for whom he saved the union the memory of Abraham Lincoln is enshrined forever. (Inscription in Memorial.)

C. Lincoln Museum.

D. Memorial Continental Hall.

E. Constitution Hall.

F. American Red Cross.

Memorial to Women of the Civil War.

Memorial to Women of the World War.

G. Reference

Proctor, John C.—*Washington Past and Present*, Vol. II, ch. xlvi (Memorials and Monuments).

VII. HISTORIC HOMES.

The National Capital has many homes of outstanding historic interest, homes of the Presidents, statesmen, and diplomats.

A. Reference

Moore, Charles—*Washington Past and Present,* ch. xii (Historic Homes of Washington).

VIII. PARKS AND PARKWAYS.

A. National Capital Park System.

The system of Public Parks and Squares is one of the most attractive features of Washington, and unique among the cities of the Nation. Some of the outstanding ones are:

The Mall.

The central axis of the L'Enfant Plan, stretching from the Capitol to the Potomac River, includes the Grant Statue, Washington Monument, Lincoln Memorial, the Smithsonian Grounds, and the Agricultural Grounds.

Potomac Park.

Each spring thousands of visitors enjoy the Japanese flowering cherry trees which adorn Tidal Basin and the Potomac River. Three thousand cherry trees were presented to the City of Washington by the City of Tokyo. Two bronze tablets mark the first two cherry trees officially planted on March 27, 1912, by Mrs. Taft, then the First Lady of the Land, and Viscountess Chinda.

Rock Creek Park.

> To Rock Creek [Park] there is nothing comparable in any capital city of Europe. (Bryce, James—"The Nation's Capital"; in The National Geographic Society, *The Capital of Our Country,* p. 101.)

The National Zoological Park, situated in Rock Creek Park, quarters a large collection of living animals. This park is maintained as part of the Smithsonian Institution.

B. Monuments and Statues in the Public Grounds.

> Here, too, should be erected those national memorials and monuments which not only commemorate great men and events but also teach the history of this country to the successive generations about to

take their turn in the administration of government. (The National Commission of Fine Arts—*The Plan of the National Capital,* p. 9, Government Printing Office.)

C. The Historic Potomac River.

Next to the fundamental plan in a capital city comes the treatment of the river. . . . Some day the Potomac River will flow between thirty miles of parks, from the cascades at the Great Falls, through the Palisades at the Little Falls, under the Memorial Bridge, and along the Mount Vernon Highway to the American Shrine. It is the history of all great rivers flowing through cities that in time the people seize upon their banks, expel or subordinate commercial uses, and develop them to purposes of adornment. Such is the manifest destiny of the Potomac, unless indeed the power trust shall accomplish its design of seizing it. Already the work is so well begun that the pattern can be traced. (Moore, Charles—*Washington Past and Present,* pp. 6-7.)

IX. Environs Related to the Life of George Washington and National History.

A. Mount Vernon.

Not far distant from the city of Washington is Mount Vernon, the beloved home of George Washington. It is, unquestionably, the most deeply venerated private home in America, if not in the world; a shrine to which admiring pilgrims, from every quarter of the globe, throng in larger and larger numbers every year. Few there are who do not carry away with them something of the inspiration of George Washington's life and achievements; for Mount Vernon, after many vicissitudes, presents to twentieth-century eyes a rare and charming picture of the orderliness and dignity of its Colonial days; still breathes the unquenchable spirit of the man who, though a great soldier and a great statesman, spent the happiest hours of his life as Master of Mount Vernon. (Sawyer, Joseph D.—*Washington,* Vol. II, p. 405.)

I cannot get away from the memory of Mount Vernon, as a farm-house, a farm home, which may carry its humanizing lesson to every American farmer. While I pause and wonder, I find myself saying, "Yes, the Washington farm-house can be a

pattern for every farm home, even as Washington himself is a pattern for every American." (Galpin, Charles J.—*Rural Social Problems*, p. 250.)

1. References

Honor to George Washington, No. 9 (*Washington Proprietor of Mount Vernon*).

Wilstach, Paul—*Mount Vernon, Washington's Home and the Nation's Shrine.*

B. Alexandria—The Home Town of George Washington.

1. Alexandria Academy—Endowed in Washington's Will.
2. Alexandria-Washington Lodge A. F. and A. M.—Located in City Hall. General Washington served as Worshipful Master. Contains collection of Washington heirlooms and paintings.
3. Christ Church—George Washington was an attendant and vestryman. Washington family pew preserved.
4. Gadsby's Tavern.

> Gadsby's Tavern, . . . was—in the eighteenth century—the scene of most of Alexandria's important social gatherings; . . . Gadsby's Tavern was a rare old Virginia hostelry, . . .
>
> From the steps of Gadsby's Tavern Washington announced to the assembled Alexandrians the adoption of the Federal Constitution by the Richmond Convention, in . . . [1788]; . . . Again, in 1789, from those same steps Washington bade farewell to his Virginia friends before leaving his native State for his Inauguration as First President; . . . (Sawyer, Joseph D.—*Washington*, Vol. II, pp. 256, 262.)

5. George Washington National Masonic Memorial—Erected by Masons from every section of the United States.
6. Home of John Carlyle—Used as headquarters by General Braddock.
7. References.

Callahan, Charles—*Washington The Man and The Mason.*

George Washington Bicentennial News — Published by the Alexandria Gazette in cooperation with the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

C. Great Falls.

Remains of the canal and locks surveyed and built by Washington.

D. Arlington.

1. Restoration of the Arlington Mansion (Custis-Lee House).

> . . . the project calls for its restoration as a southern home representing the first half century of the Republic. It was built about 1803, during the earliest years of the nineteenth century by George Washington Parke Custis, who, with his sister Nelly Custis, was adopted by Gen. George Washington. From the death of Mrs. Washington until his own death in 1857, Mr. Custis maintained at Arlington Mansion a proverbial hospitality. (The National Commission of Fine Arts—*Eleventh Report*, p. 127. Government Printing Office, 1930.)

a. Reference.

Moore, Charles—*Washington Past and Present*, ch. xxi (Arlington and Memorial Bridge).

2. Arlington National Cemetery—The most historic and beautiful burial ground of the Nation.

a. The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier—Body of the Unknown Soldier was brought from France and was buried with impressive ceremonies, November 11, 1921.

b. Memorial Amphitheater — Dedicated May 15, 1920.

3. Reference.

The National Commission of Fine Arts—*Eleventh Report*, ch. ix (Arlington National Cemetery), Government Printing Office, 1930.

E. Fort Washington.

Located on the Maryland side of the Potomac opposite Mount Vernon. Significance of its site pointed out by Washington. Fort planned by L'Enfant for the defense of the capital.

F. Civil War Forts and Battlefields.

Fort Drive, designed as a parkway following the hills around the city, connects the Civil War forts.

X. PROJECTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL.

A. The Restoration of Wakefield—George Washington's Birthplace.

> The project for the recovery and restoration of the birthplace of George Washington, now known as Wakefield, was begun before the creation of the Bicentennial Commission. The Wakefield National Memorial Association, incorporated under the laws of Virginia in 1924, began by raising the money necessary to purchase 64 acres of land immediately adjoining the 11 acres owned by the Government, on which stood the house (built by Augustine Washington) in which George Washington was born. . . . the association obtained from Congress (act approved June 7, 1926) authority to build on the Government property a replica of the house in which George Washington was born, together with outbuildings and gardens, the aim being to reproduce not so much the actual dwelling (all traces of which have disappeared) as the atmosphere of the birthplace, to which the boy Washington returned, after his father's death, to live with his half-brother, Augustine, . . . The original house was burned in 1780 and was never rebuilt. (The National Commission of Fine Arts—*Eleventh Report*, pp. 118-119. Government Printing Office, 1930.)

1. Reference.

Moore, Charles, "Wakefield, the Birthplace of Washington"; in *American Civic Annual*, Vol. II, pp. 30-33.

B. Mount Vernon Highway.

> Congress, May 23, 1928, passed an act authorizing and directing the survey, construction, and maintenance of a memorial highway to connect Mount Vernon with the Arlington Memorial Bridge, . . . (The National Commission of Fine Arts—*Eleventh Report*, p. 115. Government Printing Office, 1930.)

C. Arlington Memorial Bridge.

The great Arlington Memorial Bridge across the Potomac River connects the Mall with the beautiful Arlington National Cemetery, the historic Arlington Mansion, once the property of George Wash-

ington Parke Custis, the Amphitheater, and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

> The project for a monumental bridge across the Potomac—a bridge monumental in spirit as well as in design—first found expression in an address delivered by Daniel Webster on the occasion of laying the cornerstone of the extension of the United States Capitol, on the Fourth of July, 1851. In the course of pleadings for the preservation of the Union, the dissolution of which even at that date seemed imminent, the orator exclaimed: "Before us is the broad and beautiful river, separating two of the original thirteen States, which a late President, a man of determined purpose and inflexible will, but patriotic heart, desired to span with arches of ever-enduring granite, symbolical of the firmly established union of the North and the South. The President was General Jackson." (Moore, Charles—*Washington Past and Present*, p. 295.)

D. George Washington Memorial Parkway.

By the passage of the Capper-Cramton bill, Congress provided for the preservation of the unique natural beauties of the Potomac River as a most important element of the park system of the National Capital region. Since this park will extend from Mount Vernon, where Washington lived most of his unofficial life, by the Capital City which he founded and which bears his name, to above the Great Falls of the Potomac, including the remains of the old Patowmack Canal, which he organized and the construction of which he supervised, it seems most appropriate that it should be designated by law as the Washington Memorial Parkway.

UNIT XI

Correlation of This Course With Other Subjects of the Curriculum

(*Brief Outline*)

I. Agriculture.
- A. George Washington Up-to-Date in Methods.
  1. Conducted Experiments to Improve Agriculture.
  2. Promoted Stock Raising.
  3. Kept Farm Records.
  4. Sought New Ideas Through Correspondence.
  5. Owned Flour Mills.
  6. Interested in Commerce and Transportation Facilities.
  7. Recommended Board of Agriculture.

II. Art.
- A. Paintings and Pictures of George Washington.
- B. Sculpture.
  1. Statues of George Washington (partial list).
  2. Memorials (partial list).
- C. Landscapes.
  1. Mount Vernon.
  2. The Capital City.
- D. In the City of Washington.
  1. Paintings—Unit X.
  2. Monuments—Unit X.
  3. Architecture—Unit X.
- E. Museums—Unit X.

III. Business.
- A. Discussion Brought Out in Unit V.
  1. Methods of Business.
  2. Business Man and Engineer.
  3. Vision Displayed by George Washington in His Policy Regarding the Commerce and Industry of the United States.

IV. Civics.
- A. Origin and Growth of Representative Government in the United States—Unit IV.
- B. Background of the Constitution—Unit VI.
- C. Essentials of American Constitutional Government—Unit VI.
- D. Creation of a Nation—Units VI and VII.
- E. Functions of the Government.
  1. Divisions—Correlated with Units VI, VII, and X.
- F. Flag of the United States—Units IV and VII.

ALEXANDRIA ACADEMY, ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA,
To which Washington bequeathed a fund for the instruction of poor children

G. Character Education.
1. Discussions Centered Around Characteristics Set Forth in Units IV and VII.
2. George Washington an Exponent of Patriotism and Citizenship.

V. Geography.
A. Travel Trails.
1. Correlated with Units III, VII, and X.
a. Pre-Presidential Journeys.
b. Presidential Tours.
c. *Incidents of Travel.*
B. Places Named for George Washington.
1. State.
2. Counties.
3. Townships.
4. Cities.
5. Mountains and Other Physical Features.
6. Schools and Other Civic Institutions.
C. Study of Maps.
1. Maps in *Honor to George Washington and Reading about George Washington Series* in Units III, IV, and X.
2. The George Washington Atlas.
3. Maps and Articles; in The National Geographic Magazines.

VI. Health Education.
A. Physical.
1. Health Habits of George Washington.
2. Opportunity for Revival of the Dances of Colonial Days.
3. Games of Colonial Days.
B. Mental.
1. Link Up with Discussions Produced in Study of Washington's Characteristics Enumerated in Units IV and VII.

VII. Home Economics.
A. Life in the Home—See Units II, III, V, VII, and VIII.
1. Manner of Living.

VIII. Literature.
A. By George Washington.
1. The Writings of George Washington—Edited by John C. Fitzpatrick.
2. Man of Letters—See Unit V.

B. About George Washington.
   1. *Classified Washington Bibliography* (by American Library Association), *Honor to George Washington*, No. 16.
   2. *Selected Books Relating to George Washington;* in the *Pamphlet of Programs*, pp. 9-12. (Pamphlet accompanies the 12 *George Washington Programs*)
   3. Tributes—See Unit IX.
   4. Poems, Stories, and Books.

C. Political Documents of This Period.
   1. Declaration of Independence.
   2. Articles of Confederation.
   3. Constitution of the United States.

IX. Music.

A. Songs of This Period (partial list).
   1. Yankee Doodle.
   2. The Battle of the Kegs.
   3. Other Revolutionary Ballads of Francis Hopkinson.
   4. Hail Columbia.
   5. Other Ballads.

B. Musical Instruments Used in Colonial Days.

C. Marches—In Honor of George Washington.
   1. President's March.
   2. George Washington Bicentennial March by John Philip Sousa.

D. Colonial Dances.

E. Patriotic Songs and Their Historical Background.
   1. America.
   2. Star-Spangled Banner.
   3. Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.
   4. America the Beautiful.

F. Father of the Land We Love, Bicentennial Song by George M. Cohan.

X. Outside Activities—Extra Curricula.

A. Plays.

B. Pageants.

C. Educational Contests.
   1. Declamatory Contests in Elementary Schools.
   2. Essay Contests in High Schools.
   3. Oratorical Contests in Colleges.

D. George Washington Bicentennial Tree and Garden Planting.

Note: *Topics in italics are titles of 48 papers in a series of 12 George Washington Programs and the parts of the Honor to George Washington series of 16 pamphlets issued by the George Washington Bicentennial Commission.*

UNIT XI

Correlation of This Course With Other Subjects of the Curriculum

(*Development*)

I. Agriculture.

A. George Washington, Up-to-Date in Methods.

1. Conducted Experiments to Improve Agriculture.
   a. Testing and Selecting of Seed Wheat.
   b. Protection from Rust.
   c. Conserving and Improving the Soil.
      (1) Discontinued Specializing in Raising Tobacco Which Impoverished the Soil.
      (2) Planted Other Crops.
      (3) Improved Soil by Fertilization.
   d. Sought the Best Implements.
   e. Planted Fruit and Nut Trees.

> A detailed account of all of Washington's agricultural experiments would require several hundred pages. (Haworth, Paul L.—*George Washington, Country Gentleman*, p. 90.)

2. Promoted Stock Raising.
   a. First American to Raise Mules.
   b. Improved Flock of Sheep.
   c. Owned Herds of Cattle.
3. Kept Farm Records.
   a. Weather Record—Provided Information as to Best Time for Planting.
   b. Agricultural Experiments.
   c. Cash Accounts and Millbooks.
   d. Reports Required from Farm Managers.
   e. Reports Required during Absence while in the Revolution.
4. Sought New Ideas through Correspondence.
   a. Learned from English Agricultural Authorities.
5. Owned Flour Mills.
   a. Ground Wheat and Sold Flour.

> Washington divided his flour into superfine, fine, middlings and ship stuff. (Haworth, Paul L.—*George Washington, Country Gentleman*, p. 98.)

6. Interested in Commerce and Transportation Facilities.
   a. Vision of opening Highways to the West so that Western Farmers might have a Market for their Crops.

7. Recommended Board of Agriculture.
   a. In Last Message to Congress the Creation of a Board of Agriculture.

II. ART.

A. Paintings and Pictures of George Washington.

1. Discussion of the Portraits of Washington by the following Artists:

   Guiseppe Ceracchi, Thomas Crawford, Jean Antoine Houdon, Charles Willson Peale, James Peale, Rembrandt Peale, Robert Edge Pine, Archibald Robertson, John Ramage, Charles Saint Mémin, Edward Savage, James Sharples, Pierre Eugene du Simitiere, Gilbert Stuart, John Trumbull, Adolph Wertmueller, William Williams, John Woolaston, and Joseph Wright.

   a. References.

   Irving, Washington—*Life of Washington,* Vol. V, Appendix.

   Sawyer, Joseph D.—*Washington,* Vol. II, pp. 421-557.

> Probably no public man has ever lived whose features have been so frequently immortalized on canvass as those of George Washington. Of portraits alone, some painted from life and others copied or adapted from life portraits, there are—collected herein—some two hundred and fifty; while in groups and historical scenes are hundreds more. . . .
>
> It was during the Presidency that he began to listen with more tolerance to the importunities of admirers who desired his portrait and painters who were eager to paint it. It was then that the Peales, Gilbert Stuart, Savage, Pine, Sharples, Trumbull, and others, as well as sculptors, such as Houdon and Ceracchi, came into their own, . . .
>
> Besides John Wollaston, twelve prominent artists and some eighteen others portrayed Washington from life; Gilbert Stuart, Jean Antoine Houdon; the three Peales—Charles Willson Peale, his son Rembrandt, and his brother James; Charles B. J. F. de St. Memin; John Trumbull, Washington's former aide de camp, son of Jonathan Trumbull, Connecticut's war governor; Edward Savage; James Sharples; Archibald Robertson; Robert Edge Pine, and Joseph Wright. George Washington Parke Custis, the General's adopted son, who was often present at sit-

tings, in later years summarized the special gifts of three of these painters thus:

"Stuart for head, Trumbull for figure, Sharples for expression." (Sawyer, Joseph D.—*Washington*, Vol. II, pp. 421, 422-423.)

Of the many painted portraits of Washington, those of Gilbert Stuart have come to be accepted as authentic; especially the head in the painting which hung in the Boston Athenaeum as a pendant to that of Martha Washington, and is now in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. But as I remarked earlier, the fact that none of the painters indicate the very strong marks of smallpox (which he took on his trip to Barbados) on Washington's face creates a natural suspicion as to accuracy in detail of any of the portraits. (Thayer, William R.—*George Washington*, p. 149.)

Of the portraits of Washington, the most of them give to his person a fulness that it did not possess, together with an abdominal enlargement greater than in the life, while his matchless limbs have in but two instances been faithfully portrayed—in the equestrian portrait by Trumbull of 1790, a copy of which is in the City Hall of New York, and in an engraving by Losier, from a painting by Coginet, French artists of distinguished merit. The latter is not an original painting, the head being from Stuart, but the delineation of the limbs is the most perfect extant. (Custis, George Washington Parke—*Recollections and Private Memoirs of Washington*, p. 42.)

3. Illustrations—*Honor to George Washington* Series.
   a. Portrait—C. W. Peale (Virginia Colonial Portrait), *Honor to George Washington*, No. 1 (*Frontier Background of Washington's Career*).
   b. Portrait—Gilbert Stuart-Vaughan—*Honor to George Washington*, No. 2 (*Washington the Man of Mind*).
   c. Portrait—Wertmueller—*Honor to George Washington*, No. 3 (*Tributes to Washington*).
   d. Portrait—Charrel—*Honor to George Washington*, No. 4 (*Washington the Farmer*).
   e. Portrait—Silhouette; Saint Memin—*Honor to George Washington*, No. 5 (*Washington as a Religious Man*).
   f. Portrait—Gibbs-Channing—*Honor to George Washington*, No. 6 (*Washington the Colonial and National Statesman*).

g. Portrait—Gilbert Stuart, Athenaeum—*Honor to George Washington,* No. 7 (*Washington and the Constitution*).
h. Portrait—Edward Savage—*Honor to George Washington,* No. 8 (*Washington as President*).
i. Portrait—Houdon Bust Profile—*Honor to George Washington,* No. 9 (*Washington Proprietor of Mount Vernon.*)
j. Portrait—C. W. Peale—*Honor to George Washington,* No. 10 (*Washington the Military Man*).
k. Portrait—John Trumbull, City Hall, Charleston, S. C.—*Honor to George Washington,* No. 11 (*Washington the Traveler*).
l. Portrait—Gilbert Stuart, New York Public Library—*Honor to George Washington,* No. 12 (*Washington the Business Man*).
m. Portrait—C. W. Peale, New York Historical Society—*Honor to George Washington,* No. 13 (*Washington as Engineer and City Builder*).
n. Portrait—William Williams, Masonic Lodge, Alexandria, Va.—*Honor to George Washington,* No. 14 (*Washington's Home and Fraternal Life*).
o. Portrait—John Ramage—*Honor to George Washington,* No. 15 (*Race Elements in Washington's Time*).
p. Portrait—Rembrandt Peale, N. Y. Historical Society—*Honor to George Washington,* No. 16 (*Classified Washington Bibliography*).

B. Sculpture.
1. Statues of George Washington (partial list).
a. In Washington, D. C.
(1) Statue of George Washington by Horatio Greenough in Old National Museum.
(2) Statue of George Washington in Statuary Hall—Modeled after the Statue by Houdon in the State Capitol, Richmond, Va.
(3) Bust of George Washington by David d'Angers.
(4) Equestrian Statue of George Washington in Washington Circle by Clark Mills.
(5) Bust of George Washington by Nollekens.
b. Outside of Washington, D. C.
(1) Mount Vernon, Va.—Bust of George Washington by Jean Antoine Houdon.
(2) Allegheny City, Pa.—Washington Statue in Granite by Edward Pausch.

(3) Boston, Mass.—Ball's Statue of Washington.
(4) Newark, N. J.—Statue of Washington by J. Massy Rhines.
(5) New York City—Statue of Washington in Front of the Sub-Treasury Building, Wall Street.
Replica of Houdon's Statue, Metropolitan Museum of Art.
Bust of George Washington by Ceracchi, Metropolitan Museum of Art.
Statue of Washington in Union Square, Henry Kirke Brown (First Equestrian Statue in United States).
(6) Philadelphia, Pa.—Statue of Washington.
(7) Richmond, Va.—Marble Statue in State Capitol, by Jean Antoine Houdon.
Equestrian Statue of Washington, Capital Square—Thomas Crawford, Sculptor; Robert Mills, Designer of Monument.

c. References.
Fairman, Charles E.—*Art and Artists of the Capitol of the United States of America.* Government Printing Office, 1927.
Fairman, Charles E.—*Works of Art in the United States Capitol Building.* Government Printing Office, 1913.
Sawyer, Joseph D.—*Washington,* Vol. II (The Washington Portraits, also Sculptures and Monuments).

2. Memorials (partial list).
a. Washington, D. C.—Washington National Monument—See Unit X.
b. Alexandria, Va.—The George Washington National Masonic Memorial.
c. Baltimore, Md.—Washington Monument, Mount Vernon Place. First Outdoor Memorial to Washington.
d. Brooklyn, N. Y.—Washington Monument at the Williamsburg Bridge, Edward F. Shrady.
e. Keystone, S. Dak.—Mt. Rushmore National Memorial, Gutzon Borglum, Sculptor—Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Roosevelt in relief.
f. Methuen, Mass.—Washington Monument.
g. New York City—The Washington Arch, Washington Square, H. H. MacNeill, Sculptor.
h. Philadelphia, Pa.—Washington Memorial, Fairmount Park.

i. Seattle, Wash.—Statue of George Washington, at University of Washington, Lorado Taft, Sculptor.

j. Valley Forge, Pa.—Statue of George Washington, Franklin Simmons, Sculptor.

C. Landscapes.

1. Mount Vernon.

> One of the sights to-day at Mount Vernon is the formal garden, which all who have visited the place will remember. (Haworth, Paul L.—*George Washington, Country Gentleman,* p. 160.)
>
> But while he gave close attention to the business management of his large estate, Washington did not neglect the artistic side of its development. On the contrary, under his experienced direction and unremitting care the private grounds about the residence at Mount Vernon were gradually transformed into a veritable paradise. In course of time they were extended to include a bowling green, a botanical garden, conservatories, grouped and scattered shrubbery and a deer park. (Sawyer, Joseph D.—*Washington,* Vol. I, p. 233.)
>
> To the average country person, a visit to Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington, is a revelation. . . . the charm of his home is not so much due to his wealth, as to his loving thought for the beautiful effect of his home surroundings. He was a student of landscape gardening, and we are told that he spent many hours planning what kind of trees to set out and just where to set them to give the harmonious groups about the grounds, and where to cut down others to open delightful vistas to the hills beyond or to the broad bend of the Potomac. And now Mount Vernon is a shrine to the American people because everything about the place speaks of the great patriot-farmer. (Atkeson, Mary Meek—*The Woman on the Farm,* p. 59.)

2. The Capital City.

a. Early Plans Made by George Washington—Unit X.

b. Present Day Plans—Unit X.

D. In the City of Washington.

1. Paintings—Unit X.

a. Discussion of the Portraits of George Washington, Individually and with Groups, in the Capitol, by the Following Artists: Charles Willson

Peale, Gilbert Stuart, Rembrandt Peale, John Trumbull.

b. Description of Other Paintings in the Capitol Building.

c. Paintings of George Washington and Martha Washington in the White House.

d. Paintings of George Washington in Corcoran Gallery of Art and Other Galleries in the National Capital.

e. Paintings of the Colonial Period in the Galleries of Washington, D. C.

2. Monuments—Correlate with Unit X, Washington the Nation's Capital.

a. Located in the Mall.

b. Located in the Circles.

c. Located in the Parks.

3. Architecture—Correlate with Unit X, Washington the Nation's Capital.

a. Reference.

Bennett, Edward H.—"The Architecture of the Capital" (Address, in *Development of the United States Capital.* Government Printing Office, 1930).

E. Museums—Correlate with "Art" in Unit X.

1. Smithsonian Institution.

2. Old National Museum.

a. Relics of George Washington and Martha Washington.

At the death of Mrs. Lawrence Lewis (Nellie Custis) her heirs sold this collection to the United States Government. It was purchased by an Act of Congress approved June 20, 1878, and was first placed on exhibition in the United States Patent Office. In 1883 this collection was transferred to the United States National Museum.

b. Costumes of the Mistresses of the White House.

In the Costume Exhibition the dress of every mistress of this historic mansion is exhibited from Martha Washington down through the Hoover administration. Most of the dresses are inaugural gowns or dresses that have been worn at some important function. These dresses are draped on plaster cast figures, no likenesses having been attempted, but the hair arrangement represents the fashion of the period when the dress was worn. They show

the changes in the fashions of women for nearly 150 years. This collection was commenced in 1912 and is now regarded as one of the most important historical government exhibitions.

(1) Reference.

Hoes, Rose Gouverneur—*The Costumes of the Mistresses of the White House as Shown in the United States National Museum.*

c. Statue of George Washington by Horatio Greenough.

d. Replica—Statue of Freedom on Dome of Capitol.

3. New National Museum.

4. Continental Memorial Hall—National Headquarters, Daughters of American Revolution.

a. Relics of George Washington.

b. Relics of Revolutionary Days.

F. References.

Fairman, Charles E.—*Works of Art in the United States Capitol Building.* Government Printing Office (1913).

Fairman, Charles E.—*Art and Artists of the Capitol of the United States of America.* Government Printing Office, 1927.

Moore, Charles—*Washington Past and Present.*

National Capital Park and Planning Commission—*Annual Report,* 1927-1930. Government Printing Office.

National Commission of Fine Arts—*Reports.* Government Printing Office.

National Commission of Fine Arts—*Washington the National Capital.* Government Printing Office.

National Galleries of History and Art, Aggrandizement of Washington. Government Printing Office, 1900.

National Geographic Society—*The Capital of Our Country.*

Proctor, John C.—*Washington Past and Present,* Vol. II, ch. xli (History of Architecture in Washington), ch. xlii (Art in Washington).

Small, Herbert—*Handbook of the New Library of Congress.*

United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission—*The Capital of the United States: A Heritage from George Washington.*

United States Office of Education—*Helps for Teachers in Celebrating the George Washington Bicentennial* (Compiled by Miss Florence C. Fox, Associate Specialist in Elementary Education). Government Printing Office, 1931.

III. BUSINESS.
- A. Discussion Brought Out in Unit V.
  - 1. Methods of Business.
    - a. Accurate Records.
  - 2. Business Man and Engineer.
  - 3. Vision Displayed by George Washington in His Policy Regarding the Commerce and Industry of the United States.

IV. CIVICS.
- A. Origin and Growth of Representative Government in the United States—Unit IV.
- B. Background of the Constitution—Unit VI.
- C. Essentials of American Constitutional Government—Unit VI.
  - 1. Advantages the Citizens of the United States of America have in Living in a Land Governed by the Principles Set Forth in the Federal Constitution.
  - 2. What the Constitution Means to Our Country and to Each Individual.
  - 3. Services Rendered by Citizens for the Benefits Received by the Constitution.
  - 4. Significance and Stability of the Federal Constitution.
    - The Supreme Law of the Land.
    - Obedience Due the Constitution.
- D. Creation of a Nation—Units VI and VII.
  - 1. Part Played by George Washington in the Creation of the Federal Constitution.
  - 2. George Washington an Exponent of Service to Country.
    - It was said by Washington that wherever the Constitution guarantees a right, it also imposes a duty.
- E. Functions of the Government.
  - 1. Divisions—Correlate with Units VI, VII, and X.
    - a. Legislative.
    - b. Executive.
      - Departments of the Cabinet.
      - Comparison with Washington's Administration.
    - c. Judicial.

2. Study of the Pictures of Government Buildings.
3. Visitation to Government Buildings.

F. Flag of the United States—Units IV and VII.
1. Origin—See Unit IV.
2. History.
3. Sacrifices Made for It.
4. Pledge to the Flag and the Correct Salute.

PLEDGE TO THE FLAG

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands; one Nation indivisible, with Liberty and Justice for all.

THE AMERICAN'S CREED

I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people, whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a Republic; a sovereign Nation of many sovereign States; a perfect Union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it, to support its Constitution, to obey its laws, to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies.

WILLIAM TYLER PAGE.

The complete proceedings in regard to the official acceptance of THE AMERICAN'S CREED, on April 6, 1918, may be found in the *Congressional Record*, 65th Congress, 2nd Session (April 13, 1918), from which is taken the following explanation of the doctrinal origin of THE CREED:

> "I am asked to make this explanation, that the first clause—
>
> "I believe in the United States of America"—
>
> "is from the preamble to the Constitution of the United States; that the second clause—
>
> "A government of the people, by the people, for the people"—
>
> "is from the preamble to the Constitution of the United States, Daniel Webster's speech in the Senate of January 26, 1830, and Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg speech.
>
> "Whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed"—
>
> "is from the Declaration of Independence.
>
> "A democracy in a republic"—

"is in substance from No. 10 of the Federalist, by Madison, and Article X of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

"A sovereign Nation of many sovereign States"—
"from 'E pluribus unum,' the great seal of the United States, and Article IV of the Constitution of the United States.

"A perfect Union"—
"goes back to the preamble to the Constitution.

"One and inseparable"—
"Webster's speech in the Senate of January 26, 1830.

"Established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity"—
"from the Declaration of Independence.

"For which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes"—
"from the Declaration of Independence, and Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

"I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it"—
"in substance from Edward Everett Hale, The Man Without a Country.

"To support its Constitution"—
"from the oath of allegiance, section 1757 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

"To obey its laws"—
"from Washington's Farewell Address and from Article VI of the Constitution of the United States.

"To respect its flag"—
"the national anthem, the Star-Spangled Banner; Army and Navy Regulations; War Department circular on Flag Etiquette, April 14, 1917.

"And to defend it against all enemies"—
"from the oath of allegiance, section 1757 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

—*Congressional Record*, Vol. 56, Appendix, p. 287.

G. Character Education.

I believe thoroughly in the sound and vigorous body. I believe still more in the vigorous mind. And I believe most of all in what counts for more than body, for more than mind, and that is character. That is the sum of the forces that make the man or woman worth knowing, worth revering, worth holding to. (Roosevelt, Theodore—*Presidential Addresses and State Papers*, Vol. I, pp. 293-294.) (Speech, Minneapolis, Minn., April 4, 1903.)

> From all our citizens we have a right to expect good citizenship; but most of all from those who have received most; most of all from those who have had the training of body, of mind, of soul, which comes from association in and with a great university. (Roosevelt, Theodore—*Presidential Addresses and State Papers*, Vol. II, pp. 406-407.) Speech, San Francisco, Calif., May 14, 1903.)

1. Discussions Centered Around Characteristics Set Forth in Units IV and VII.
   a. Characteristics.
      Faith, Courage, Fortitude, Loyalty, Determination, Magnanimity, Humility, Self-Control, Leadership, Judgment, Balance, Wisdom, Vision, Integrity, and Justice.
   b. Compare Washington's Rules of Civility—See Unit II, with the following Creeds:
      The Roosevelt Creed.
      Code of Morals, Dr. William J. Hutchins.
      Young America's Creed; in Baylor, Adelaide S. and Colbert, Emma—*Young America's First Book*, p. 166.
      Other Codes for Right Living.

> The future of the republic depends upon the character of its citizenship. We are not building permanently unless the youth of the land are made fully acquainted with the meaning of American citizenship. We must give patriotism a vitality which will find expression in service. The spirit of democracy must be in the minds of the people, and this means that they must understand the basic principles of democratic government. (Marshall, Thomas R.—*Speech*, Mooseheart, Ill., July 27, 1913.)

2. George Washington an Exponent of Patriotism and Citizenship.

V. GEOGRAPHY.

A. Travel Trails.
   1. Correlate with Units III, VII, and X.
      a. Pre-Presidential Journeys.
      b. Presidential Tours.
      c. Incidents of Travel—*Honor to George Washington*, No. 11 (*Washington the Traveler*), Part IV.

B. Places Named for George Washington.
   1. State.
   2. Counties.

3. Townships.
4. Cities.
5. Mountains and Other Physical Features.
6. Schools and Other Civic Institutions.

C. Study of Maps.

1. Maps in *Honor to George Washington and Reading about George Washington* Series in Units III, IV, and X.
2. The George Washington Atlas. Forty-eight Map Plates Including the Following:
   a. General Itinerary Map.
   b. Facsimiles of more than 25 Maps drawn by George Washington.
   c. State Maps and Combinations. Names of places visited by George Washington are on these State Maps.
   d. Five Campaign Maps.
   e. Three Battle Maps.
   f. Land Ownership Maps.
   g. Residences and Some Army General Headquarters.
   h. Location of Land and City Surveying by George Washington.
   i. Places and Things Named after George Washington. No name except that of *Washington* is on this Map.
3. National Geographic Society—Special Articles and Maps Dealing with the Travels of George Washington.
4. References.

   Baker, William S.—*Itinerary of General Washington.*

   Baker, William S.—*Washington after the Revolution.*

   Fitzpatrick, John C.—*George Washington, Colonial Traveller.*

VI. HEALTH EDUCATION.

A. Physical.

1. Health Habits of George Washington.
   a. Systematic Method of Living. Exemplified Franklin's Maxim "Early to bed, early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise."

> . . . he had a "time for all things." (Custis, George Washington Parke—*Recollections and Private Memoirs of Washington*, p. 66.)

. . . so remarkable was the punctuality of Washington in all his engagements, whether for business or pleasure, that he was never waited for a moment in appointments for either. (Custis, George Washington Parke—*Recollections and Private Memoirs of Washington*, p. 20.)

He did not spring into life a perfect and impossible man, as is so often represented. On the contrary, he was educated by circumstances; but the metal came out of the furnace of experience finely tempered, because it was by nature of the best and with but little dross to be purged away. (Lodge, Henry C.—*George Washington* (*American Statesmen*), Vol. I, p. 76.)

2. Opportunity for Revival of the Dances of Colonial Days.

Minuet, March, Reels, and Jigs may be used with pleasure and profit in physical education classes.

3. Games of Colonial Days.

a. Reference.

United States Office of Education—*Helps for Teachers in Celebrating the George Washington Bicentennial* (Compiled by Miss Florence C. Fox). Government Printing Office, 1931.

B. Mental.

For as he thinketh in his heart, so is he. Prov. 23:7.

1. Link up with Discussions Produced in Study of Washington's Characteristics Enumerated in Units IV and VII.

VII. HOME ECONOMICS.

A. Life in the Home—See Units II, III, V, VII, and VIII.

1. Manner of Living.

a. Food.

b. Clothing.

c. Customs—Hospitality.

Suggestions may be obtained for this correlation from Miss Adelaide Baylor, Chief of the Division of Home Economics, Federal Board for Vocational Education, Washington, D. C.

VIII. LITERATURE.

A. By George Washington.

1. The Writings of George Washington—Edited by John C. Fitzpatrick.

2. Man of Letters—See Unit V.

B. About George Washington.
1. *Classified Washington Bibliography* (By American Library Association), *Honor to George Washington*, No. 16.
a. Books for the Home Library, Part I.
b. Books for School Libraries, Part II.
c. Books for Public Libraries, Part III.
d. Extended List for Study and Research, Part IV.
e. Washington Publications, Part V.
2. *Selected Books Relating to George Washington*, in the *Pamphlet of Programs*, pp. 9-12. (Pamphlet accompanies 12 George Washington Programs.)
3. Tributes—See Unit IX.
a. Tributes in Poetry.
4. Poems, Stories, and Books.
a. Reference.
United States Office of Education—*Helps for Teachers in Celebrating the George Washington Bicentennial* (Compiled by Miss Florence C. Fox). Government Printing Office, 1931.

C. Political Documents of This Period.
1. Declaration of Independence.
2. Articles of Confederation.
3. Constitution of the United States.
a. Reference.
Documents Illustrative of the Formation of the Union of the American States. Government Printing Office, 1927.

IX. Music.

A. Songs of This Period (partial list).

The great epic struggle for freedom furnished an astonishing abundance of songs and ballads. Several volumes of them gathered from newspapers and broadsides have been issued and there is material for volumes more. (Pattee, Fred L.—*Century Readings for a Course in American Literature*, p. 69.)

In the beginning, when our plucky Thirteen Colonies decided to break away from the Mother Country, and start out on life as a separate Nation, we had no Song,—and no Flag,—that we could call our own. Yet, at this date, to tell the Story of Our National Songs, is to put the history of our country in a nutshell. For every period of that history has brought its own individual music with it; consequently, the annuls of America are embodied in her patriotic ballads to a far greater degree than those of any other land seem to be. (Browne, C. A.—*The Story of Our National Ballads*, p. 4.)

1. Yankee Doodle.

During the Revolution, we acquired "Yankee Doodle." In fact, it is our one song legacy from the Revolutionary War; and while it may not be a treasure of the highest value, it absolutely belongs to us,—is public property, and has its peculiar place. For its quaint, incisive character redeems it from vulgarity; and its historic associations are woven and interwoven with the establishment of American Independence. . . .

Strange to say, "Yankee Doodle" changed sides during the conflict. From being a British tune at the beginning of the struggle, it emerged as a severely American melody, at the close. The earlier history of the air is shrouded in mystery; many countries having laid claim to all, or to fragments of it. The tune of "Yankee Doodle," like the story of the flood, appears to flourish in the myths of every nation. The word "Yankee" is probably an Indian corruption of the word English; though the term is still a bone of contention among the etymologists. But they agree that "Doodle" means a trifling, half-witted fellow. During Revolutionary times, the word "Yankee" was used as an especially insulting term. During the Boston Massacre, the British commanding officer took great pains to shout it at the crowd of citizens,—this and various other choice epithets. And the song itself was distinctly against the Americans, at first. (Browne, C. A.—*The Story of Our National Ballads*, pp. 4-6.)

2. The Battle of the Kegs.

Then, on March 4 [1778], Hopkinson published in the *Pennsylvania Packet* his famous ballad, "The Battle of the Kegs." . . .

This ballad became one of the most popular songs of the Revolution. It was set to music—possibly by Hopkinson himself—and was sung by the soldiers at the front. It was republished as a pamphlet and as a broadside. (Footnote—Dr. James Thatcher, . . . has this entry for July 10, 1780: "Our drums and fifes afforded us a favorite amusement till evening, when we were delighted with the song composed by Mr. Hopkinson called the 'Battle of the Kegs' sung in the best style by a number of gentlemen." (Hastings, George E.—*The Life and Works of Francis Hopkinson*, pp. 292, 295.)

3. Other Revolutionary Ballads of Francis Hopkinson.

Hopkinson next wrote two songs for the encouragement of the Americans. . . . "A Camp Ballad" first appeared in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of April 4, 1778, over the signature of "Bob Jingle." . . . That it was sung to a popular air is indicated by the fact that in the *Post* it bears the title, "A Song to the Tune of Peperell and Pumpkinville People."

In the *Packet* of April 8 appeared also the second song, entitled "The Toast." [Given to Washington's health.] . . .

The last of Hopkinson's Revolutionary ballads is a group of four songs entitled *A Tory Medley*, which he published as a broadside in 1780. The "Medley" begins with a song of four stanzas set to the tune of "The World Is a Well Furnish'd Table." (Hastings, George E.—*The Life and Works of Francis Hopkinson*, pp. 298-299, 305.)

4. Hail Columbia.

a. The Air—The President's March.

Until recently the musical origin of "Hail Columbia" was as obscure as its literary history was clear. . . . A methodical analysis of the contradictory accounts left the problem open, and it became probable that merely an accidental find would enable us to solve it. . . . That it was popular about 1794 is clear, . . . We must not forget that . . . had the air been really popular during the years immediately following 1789, at least one of the innumerable political and patriotic songs . . . would show the indication: "Tune—President's March." Such is not the case, . . . recently the hoped-for accident helped to clear the situation . . . the Library of Congress acquired a lot of miscellaneous early American musical publications. Among the fragments appears an unnumbered page, evidently torn from an engraved music collection for the pianoforte, bearing two marches, one, THE PRESIDENTS MARCH, BY PHEIL, the other, fortunately, "March, by Moller." Fortunately, because the reference to the name of John Christopher Moller proves that the page can not have been printed before his arrival in America in 1790, and that it most probably forms part of one of the publications issued . . . in 1793. . . . Consequently this probably earliest edition of the march . . . though it does not assist us in dating and locating the origin of "The President's

March," removes all reasonable doubt from the tradition that the music of "Hail Columbia" was composed by Philip Phile. (Sonneck, O. G.—*Report on* [*National Songs*], 1909, pp. 49, 68, 69.)

b. The Words, by Joseph Hopkinson.

It was during this summer of 1798, while the violence of dissension was at its height, that the words of "Hail Columbia" were written, by Joseph Hopkinson, a Philadelphia lawyer, son of that other Philadelphia lawyer, Francis Hopkinson, author, statesman, eminent judge, wit, musician, writer of many dainty songs, clever artist with brush and pencil, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and a distinguished patriot of Revolutionary times. He is remembered now chiefly by a satirical little poem called the "Battle of the Kegs," based upon an amusing incident of those early war times. . . .

Luckily, in a letter to the Reverend Rufus W. Griswold, a short time before his own death, Dr. Hopkinson tells how the words of "Hail Columbia" came to be penned. In speaking of the troublous times spoken of above, he explains that "Amidst all the political turmoil the theatre was then open in our city." He goes on to say that "a young actor belonging to it, Mr. Gilbert Fox, called upon me one Saturday afternoon. I had known him when he was at school." The young man, it seems, was about to have a benefit performance on the following Monday, and he came to Hopkinson in despair, saying, "that as twenty boxes still remained unsold, it looked as though the proposed benefit would prove to be a failure." His prospects were very disheartening, but he told his former schoolmate that if he could only get a patriotic song, adapted to the then popular "President's March," he was quite sure it would win the day for him. He said that the poets of the theatrical corps had been trying in vain to accomplish this.

"I told him," goes on the letter, "I would try what I could do for him. He came the next afternoon, and the song, such as it is, was ready for him. The object of the song was to get up an American spirit, which should be independent of, and above the interests, passions and policy of both of the foreign powers. And at the same time, no allusion is made either to France or England, or to the quarrel between them."

It was duly advertised, that after the play,—"The Italian Monk,"—an entirely new song, written by a citizen of Philadelphia, would be performed, to the tune of "The President's March," and accompanied by a full band as well as a grand chorus.

The house was packed. The song found favor, of course, with both parties, as both were American. And it was encored and re-encored, in wild enthusiasm, more than half a dozen times. Before its seventh repetition, the audience, already familiar with the tune, had also learned the words of the refrain, and finally all rose and joined with Mr. Fox in the chorus, "Firm united let us be."

At first it was known as "The Favorite New Federal Song." Afterward, the song took as its title the first two words of the opening stanza. It is pleasing to note that Mr. Fox, at this benefit performance, is said to have reaped a golden harvest through the courtesy and patriotism of his poetic friend, who did not cease to be a friend because the other man was in need of help.

The fourth stanza, which begins, "Behold the Chief," refers to the President, John Adams. (Browne, C. A.—*The Story of Our National Ballads,* pp. 37-40.)

5. Other Ballads.
   a. "The Liberty Song," by John Dickinson.
   b. "Chester," by William Billings.
   c. "The Toast," by Francis Hopkinson.
   d. References.

Eggleston, George Cary—*American War Ballads and Lyrics.*

Holland, Rupert—*Historic Poems and Ballads.*

Moore, Frank—*Songs and Ballads of the American Revolution.*

Pattee, Fred L.—*Century Readings for a Course in American Literature,* pp. 69-80 (Songs and Ballads of the Colonial and Revolutionary Periods).

United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission—*The Music of George Washington's Time;* also *Music from the Days of George Washington.*

B. Musical Instruments Used in Colonial Days.

Music of a simple and social kind—principally sentimental songs, ballads, containing a story, tuneful airs and dances—entered largely into Colonial

Virginia life. In the seventeenth century young women played on Queen Elizabeth's instrument, the virginal, and in the eighteenth on the spinet and harpsichord. Men, from the planter to his Negro slave, scraped tunes from the violin—or the fiddle, as it was more often called—and everybody sang. . . .

Musical instruments—especially violins—figure in wills and inventories throughout the Colonial period. . . .

[The Virginia Gazette] in 1752: "Just imported from London. A very neat hand organ in a mahogany case with gilt front, which plays sixteen tunes on two barrels; it has four stops and everything in the best order." . . .

Gay little Williamsburg was a music-loving town, and the diary of President John Blair (1751) makes frequent mention of the musical instruments at William and Mary College and in private houses. Mr. Blair himself had a spinet on which the ladies of his family played, and when he had friends to dine with him, or when he dined out with friends, he took pains to record "We had fine music." (Stanard, Mary N.—*Colonial Virginia, Its People and Customs*, pp. 308-311.)

C. Marches—In Honor of George Washington.
   1. Washington's March.
   2. President's March—(Note: Hail Columbia, Air).
   3. *George Washington Bicentennial March*, by John Philip Sousa—Written in commemoration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington.

D. Colonial Dances.

NOTE: Health Education of this Unit—Opportunity for revival of the Dances of Colonial Days.

The Minuet (now obsolete), for the graceful and elegant dancing of which Washington was conspicuous, in the vice regal days of Lord Botetourt in Virginia, declined down after the Revolution. The Commander-in-Chief danced, for his last time, a minuet, in 1781, at the ball given in Fredericksburg, in honor of the French and American officers on their return from the triumphs of York-Town. (Custis, George Washington Parke—*Recollections and Private Memoirs of Washington*, p. 20.)

John Kello, in a letter to London from Hampton, Va., in 1755, declared, "Dancing is the chief diver-

sion here, and hunting and racing," and the English traveller Burnaby said of the women, "They are inordinately fond of dancing, and indeed it is almost their only amusement." . . .

There is abundant evidence that dancing was by far the most generally popular amusement in the colony. Wherever there was "company" there was dancing. Everybody danced. Girls and boys, men and women capered fantastically in jigs and reels, stepped forward and back and turned their partners in the picturesque country dances—later known as square dances, or quadrilles—tripped through the rollicking and immensely popular Sir Roger de Coverley—which under the name of the "Virginia reel" was the last dance at every ball until long after the War between the States—or courtsied low to each other in the rhythmic minuet. . . .

Burnaby thought that the jigs were borrowed from the negroes, but he was mistaken. The negroes had, and still have, grotesque dances of their own, but it is much more likely that they got their quaint jigs from the white people whose forefathers had danced them time out of mind in the old country. (Stanard, Mary N.—*Colonial Virginia Its People and Customs*, pp. 140-141.)

E. Patriotic Songs and Their Historical Background.
   1. America.
   2. Star-Spangled Banner.
   3. Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.
   4. America the Beautiful.

F. *Father of the Land We Love,* Bicentennial Song—Written for the American People by George M. Cohan.

G. *Song of His Children,* Choral Ode by John Alden Carpenter.

H. General References.

Browne, C. H.—*The Story of Our National Ballads.*

Howard, John H.—*Our American Music.*

Sonneck, O. G.—*Report on* [*National Songs*], 1909.

United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission—*George Washington: As a Friend and Patron of Music.*

United States Office of Education—*Helps for Teachers in Celebrating the George Washington Bicentennial* (Compiled by Miss Florence C. Fox). Government Printing Office, 1931.

X. Outside Activities—Extra Curricula.

A. Plays.

1. Presentation in Schools—Upper Grades, High Schools, and Colleges.
   a. One Act Plays.
      Subjects cover Whole Range of George Washington's Life from Boyhood to Manhood.
   b. Full Length Plays.
      Subjects portray the True Character of Our First President.
2. Presentation in Community Activities—Little Theaters, and Dramatic Organizations.
3. Catalog of Plays About George Washington.

   Note: Furnished Upon Request.

B. Pageants.

1. School.
   Adaptable to Different Grades.
2. Community.
   Adaptable to Local Needs.
3. Reference List of Pageants.
   Contains Lists of All Pageants written on the Theme of George Washington.

   Note: Furnished to Teachers Upon Request.

C. Educational Contests.

1. Declamatory Contests in all Grades of the Elementary Schools.
2. Essay Contests in High Schools.
3. Oratorical Contests in Colleges.

   Note: All Contests open to Public, Private, and Parochial Schools. Rules Governing Contests Furnished by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

D. George Washington Bicentennial Tree and Colonial Garden Planting.

1. Tree Planting. Conducted by The American Tree Association Cooperating with the George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

   Note: Information Furnished by The American Tree Association, Washington, D. C.

2. Colonial Gardens.

   Note: Upon request suggestions will be sent out by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

UNIT XII

Contributions of George Washington to Civilization

(*Development*)

I. Elements of George Washington's Contributions Worthy of Emphasis.

A. Administrator, Launching a New Nation.

B. Business Man, Originating New Enterprises.

C. Farmer, Developing New Methods of Agriculture.

D. Moral Leader, Demonstrating Honesty and Truth.

E. National Guide, Steering the New Republic Away from Dangerous Entanglements.

F. Patriot, Exemplifying Unselfish Devotion to his Country.

G. Political Leader, Aiding in the Establishment of a National Government, instead of a Confederacy.

H. Soldier and Commander, Bringing Independence to America.

I. Statesman, Determining a Republican Form of Government for the United States of America.

J. Surveyor and Engineer, Encouraging Western Expansion.

> If we work upon marble, it will perish; if we work on brass, time will efface it. If we rear temples, they will crumble to dust. But if we work on men's immortal minds, if we impress on them high principles, the just fear of God, and love for their fellow-men, we engrave on those tablets something which no time can efface, and which will brighten and brighten to all eternity. (Webster, Daniel—*Writings and Speeches* (National Ed.), Vol. XIII, pp. 518-519.) (Address, Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mass., May 22, 1852.)

The contributions which George Washington made to civilization are without number. They are still being enjoyed by this generation and will continue to be enjoyed by humanity for all time.

The suggestions given in this Unit are purposely few, as it is felt the opportunity should not be taken from the student to work out his own contribution of appreciation.

II. Promotion of Student's Original Productions.

Upon completion of the study of the first 11 units of this George Washington Appreciation Course the student is ready to make some deductions for himself. The value of the study of this Course to the student will be found through the deductions he makes.

Intensive original work should be done by the student to express his own ideas as to the "Contributions of George Washington to Civilization." Such a topic is a Challenge to any American.

From this Bicentennial Celebration of the Birth of George Washington it is hoped many lasting and far reaching contributions may be forthcoming from the students and teachers as evidence of their appreciation of the life work of George Washington, contributions which may be used in the future study of George Washington and for the benefit of society in general.

The opportunities are abundant for the student *to develop his creative powers* in working out ideas through his pen, pencil, pallette, or other mediums of expression.

The United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission will appreciate receiving copies of any creation, made by a student of this George Washington Appreciation Course, which his instructor deems worthy of preservation for future use in doing honor to George Washington.

Form No. 122.
10-1-31—S. E.—20M.